

# A Victory Over The 'Depth Bomb'

## An Editorial

THE chartering of a ship by the American Rescue Ship Mission to carry Spanish refugees to Mexico, is a victory that will stir every humanitarian.

The actual signing of a contract represents the first step in avoiding that "depth-bomb" (as the Nation called it) which was released against the Rescue Ship Mission by Mrs. Roosevelt.

The whole campaign to block the Rescue Ship was conceived by the Social Democrats in this country. Only last week the New Leader actually boasted that it had curtailed 75 per cent of the donations to this most worthy project to save hundreds of Spanish refugees from a living hell.

The Communist Party supported the mission from the first, even though it knew before hand that the Mexican government had said that Communists and members of the International Brigade would be excluded. Despite this unfortunate restriction, the Communist Party gave full support to a project which incidentally would rescue many people politically connected with those in this country who are fighting the Mission.

THE position of the Communist Party with regard to rescue work was clearly set forth by Earl Browder in his report to the National Committee of the Party on Nov. 16, 1940, when he declared

"American workers must be rallied to the most immediate concrete aid to the rescue of the Spanish republican refugees in France, and their transportation and resettlement in Latin America, supporting the campaign already launched by the United Spanish Aid Committee, and learn how to help the Spanish people prepare to overthrow the Franco fascist dictatorship."

The Rescue Ship Mission has been conceived in the ideals of human dignity and brotherhood. Those who are sponsoring it are proving themselves courageous humanitarians of the first order. Their names will go down on the honor roll of history.

The shameful side of it is that in a country with the tremendous wealth of the United States, such a large-scale humanitarian project is left to a small handful of persons to carry through. Their number should be greatly increased without delay.

The actual chartering of a ship should be the signal now for giving unlimited support to the campaign. MAKE UP FOR THE DELAY AND DISRUPTION BY GREATER AND MORE ENERGETIC EFFORTS THAN EVER.

## C.I.O. Women's Council Raps Meat Price Rise

By Beth McHenry

Expressing vigorous resentment against the high meat prices now prevailing, the New York State Council of CIO Women's Auxiliaries issued a statement yesterday which struck bitterly at the prospect of families having to use meat substitutes "at a time when there is still plenty of meat available."

The statement was adopted at the regular monthly meeting of the Council Wednesday night at CIO headquarters, 1133 Broadway. The Council embraces 15 New York CIO Auxiliaries. The statement referred to a letter sent by Harriet Elliot, consumer member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, to Leighton Arrowsmith, president of the Greater New York Hospital Association, in which Miss Elliot admitted a 25 per cent increase in the price of meat during the past year and suggested that if meat prices continued to advance consumers would be required to seek meat substitutes.

"In the event of a real emergency such as an actual food shortage," the Auxiliaries' Council statement declared, "we women would be the first to make the sacrifices required. We are, however, fully conscious of the fact that there is plenty of meat available. The rise in the price of meat, causing meat restrictions in the diet of low-income groups, is plain and simple food profiteering. We therefore express our deep resentment against it."

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## House Bars Fund Limit On Lend-Lease Bill

FDR's Steamroller on to Get War Powers; Pass 2-Year Limit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UP).—The Administration today beat down an opposition attempt in the House to limit British aid expenditures to \$2,000,000,000 in the first test of sentiment on the pending war-aid bill.

The proposed amendment was defeated by a tally vote of 206 to 145.

The vote came on the first amendment to the bill. Offered by Rep. Karl Mundt, R., S. D., it would have authorized the President to lend or give Britain \$2,000,000,000 on whatever term she deemed advisable.

Offered as a substitute for the Administration bill, Mundt's amendment would have required that all foreign war orders be handled through the Office of Production Management to insure coordination of procurement.

"LACKS REALISM"

Mundt maintained that the \$2,000,000,000 amount was sufficient to meet all British needs in the next six months. But Administration spokesmen said it represented a lack of realism in dealing with Britain's need for arms.

The vote on the Mundt proposal did not put members on record individually, but it was generally along party lines, with Republicans for the proposal. A handful of members "bolted" on each side. More than two hours were consumed in debating the amendment, one of many which are to be considered.

1-YEAR LIMIT

Prior to the opening of today's session, Democratic members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee agreed to accept two additional amendments to the bill. They were: 1—Insertion of a three-year time limit beyond the life of the bill itself for the completion of contracts entered into. Thus, all contracts for war materials and supplies would

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## Big Army Bomber Hits Mountain, 8 Are Killed

LOVELOCK, Nev., Feb. 6 (UP).—A four-motored army "Flying Fortress" crashed on rugged top mountain today, killing all eight of its crew and scattering flaming wreckage across the barren hilltop.

The wreckage, with its charred and mangled bodies, was found by a CCC crew approximately five hours after the big ship was believed to have crashed.

## Cuba Unionists Contribute to Rescue Ship

Chartered Vessel to Bring 450 Victims Back Each Trip

By S. W. Gerson

Widespread support of the American Rescue Ship Mission throughout Latin America was reported yesterday after it became known that a vessel had been chartered to transport Spanish Republican refugees from French Moroccan concentration camps to Mexico.

First to reaffirm support of the effort of mercy was the Cuban Confederation of Workers whose members will each donate the equivalent of twenty cents in American money to the project, it was disclosed by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, national chairman of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, parent body of the rescue mission.

Other countries heard from include Mexico, Chile, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Costa Rica and Puerto Rico.

Signature of a contract for the S.S. Lovćen, 3,500-ton passenger steamer of Panamanian registry, was announced Tuesday by Dr. Barsky. The vessel, recently returned from a West Indian cruise, is now wharfed at Pier 1, Hudson River.

LEAVES FEB. 27

Under terms of the agreement between the rescue mission and the mercantile ship's owners, the Compagnie Centro-Americana de Navigation, the vessel is to leave New York Feb. 27 for Casablanca, French Mo-

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## Fight Capital Jim Crow on 'Town Meeting'

Vice President Wallace Ducks Youth Congress Demand for Action

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6. — In a setting of large-scale discrimination against Negro delegates, by the city preparations for the town meeting of youth called by the American Youth Congress which opens here tomorrow night were being completed today.

AYC leaders found that the color line was being rigidly drawn in the Jim Crow Capital, and they were encountering considerable difficulty in finding adequate hotel and housing facilities for Negro delegates.

Uppermost on the agenda of the town meeting which is expected to attract an attendance of more than 3,000 youth from trade union, church, and community groups will be opposition to the President's war powers bill.

Representatives of the AYC have asked House and Senate Committees for permission to testify against the lend-lease measure which was assailed recently by the AYC cabinet as "a more deadly and certain path to plunging under every fourth boy than the Morgan loans of 1917."

To protest the discrimination against Negro delegates, a delegation visited Vice President Henry Wallace at the Capitol and asked him to step into the picture.

WALLACE MUM

Demands made to Wallace by the delegation were following:

First, that he intervene in the situation by providing government-owned facilities for Negro delegates. Second, that he support a bill to make it unlawful for business establishments in the District of Columbia to discriminate against Negroes or other minorities.

Wallace refused to make any definite commitments to the group, and it is understood that he is passing the buck by referring the AYC request on to "appropriate" government agencies.

Members of the delegation which conferred with Wallace included Joseph Cadden, AYC secretary,

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## Harvester Men Warn Gov't on Strikebreaking

Won't Tolerate Fake Mediation, Says Grant Oakes

By Carl Harris

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—A warning to government officials against any move to break the strike at the International Harvester Corporation's Tractor Works plant was issued here today by Grant Oakes, Chairman of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee.

Oakes declared: "It should be clearly understood that the strikers will strongly resent any repetition of the one-sided mediation such as occurred in the Valley strike, when government officials sided with each other in handling accusations of 'Un-Americanism' at workers asking decent wages."

With their strike front strongly buttressed by support from other unions, the 8,500 Tractor Works strikers today awaited the next move by the company toward settling dispute. Negotiations were recessed yesterday and U. S. Conciliator David T. Rowley left for Washington to consult government officials there.

Meanwhile, a strike situation was rapidly coming to a head today at the Richmond plant of the International Harvester Corporation, where 1,400 workers are employed.

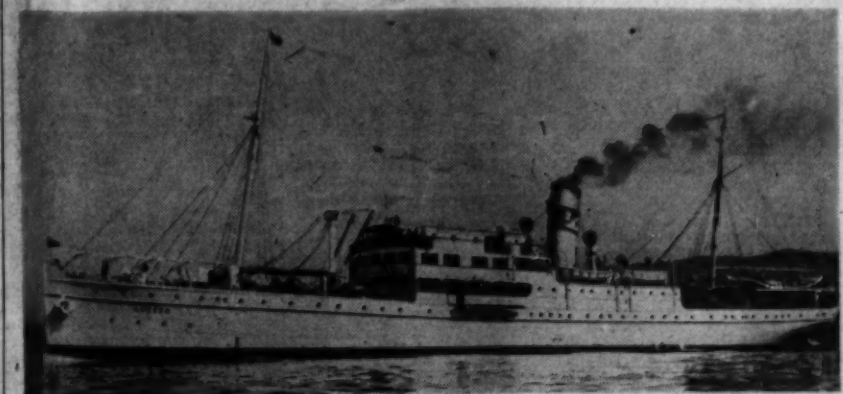
A strike vote will be taken among the workers tomorrow and Saturday, after the union declared company concessions to their demands unsatisfactory. The Richmond plant is under contract with IHC and took the last step in mediation before a strike can be called under the provisions of the contract.

A union spokesman today declared "we're not bluffing at Richmond," and a walkout is expected within the next few days.

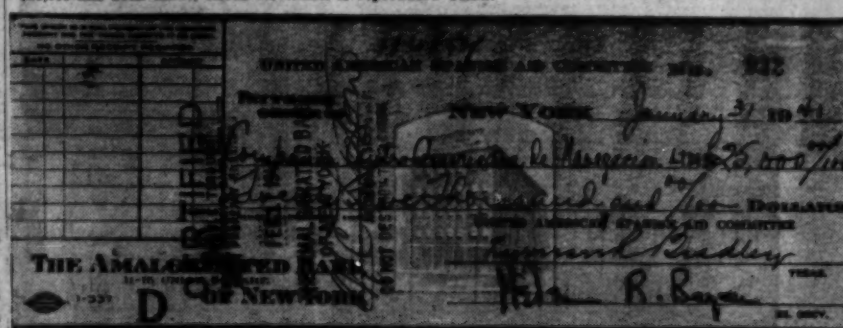
Strike action was also hanging fire today at the big IHC McCormick Works, which employs 4,500 workers. With a labor board report expected to be issued within the next week covering this and five other IHC plants where company unions exist, the McCormick workers declared today that they

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## F.D.R.'s NEW W.P.A. FUND IS 'WHOLLY INADEQUATE', C. I. O. SAYS IN PROTEST



Spain Refugee Ship: The S.S. Lovćen (above) 3,500-ton ship, with appointments for 450 persons, has been chartered by the American Rescue Ship Mission, 200 Fifth Ave., to bring Spanish Loyalist refugees from France to Mexico. The ship is scheduled to sail from New York Feb. 27. Total cost of the first trip is expected to be about \$120,000. Initial payment of \$25,000 has been made, check for which is reproduced below.



## Wages Must Go Up, Says CIO Economic Review; Tells Why

Gives Figures on Rising Output Per Worker in U.S. As Pay Drops

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The demand of organized labor for higher wages expressed by the recent CIO Executive Board meeting, is described as "sound economics" in the current issue of the Economic Outlook, released today by the Economic Division of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This statement is based on the fact that the percentage of the National income going to wages has been falling steadily for the past eight years, having declined from 71.2 per cent in 1932 to an estimated 61 per cent for 1940.

"This decline in percentage of income going to wages and salaries as the level of National income rises is one of the serious causes of 'depressions,' the Outlook says. "It shows that as National income increases, under present circumstances, the American people become less and less able to buy what they can produce."

Two main factors cause this decline in wage percentage, the Outlook explains: Increased use of machinery to replace men and operation of plant at nearly full capacity.

PRODUCE MORE PER MAN

This is shown in the index of man-hour output in the steel industry, which rose from 96.8 in 1938 to 121 in 1940, an increase that was accompanied by a rise of only two points in the wage index.

"In the coming year the unit wage costs will go down even more in the steel industry, as in other industries," the Outlook adds. "This is because when the industry is working at nearly full capacity, the unit wage costs are much lower than when industry operates at 40 or 50 per cent of capacity."

In addition, this decline in wage costs results in greatly increased profits. As shown by the 140 per cent rise in U. S. Steel's profits for the past year, creating "a large margin of company income out of which substantial wage increases can be paid without price increases."

Many more man-days were lost due to illness and accidents than were lost due to strikes, the Outlook points out in citing U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics tables to show not only a great decline over 1939 in strikes but a far greater amount of time lost by sickness.

"Only one-tenth of one per cent of a day per worker was lost through strikes while approxi-

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## Religious Buttons Violate Freedom in City Schools

Violation of Guarantee of Religious Liberty Seen as Thousand of Green Buttons 'Mark' Protestant Children

By Ann Rivington

Religious training during public-school time was proved this Wednesday afternoon to be in complete conflict with religious freedom and democracy. If there has been any question on this score in the minds of New York City parents, that question was answered Wednesday by a thousand little green buttons, distributed among children who attended religious classes during the last hour of the school day.

When asked, by the Daily Worker yesterday, how it happened that the Board of Education permitted this obvious breach of religious freedom, Dr. William Jansen, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, sidestepped the issue by disclaiming all responsibility. "The Board of Education had nothing to do with these buttons," he said. "That must have been done by some of the churches."

Yet both buttons and the use of registration cards are an obvious violation of the regulations of the Board of Education itself in regard

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## Sunday Worker to Publish Life Story of Mao-Tse-Tung

The issues in China are front-page news today. The outcome of events in the Far East may change world his-

tory. Leading in the fight in the interests of the Chinese masses is the heroic Communist Party of China, of which Mao-Tse-Tung is the outstanding leader.

We are proud to present on the literary page of the Sunday Worker a brilliant pen-portrait of Mao-Tse-Tung by Emi Siao, a distinguished Chinese writer who has known Mao-Tse-Tung since boyhood. The biographical sketch, full of dramatic details, will be illustrated by an original portrait of Mao-Tse-Tung by Hugo Gellert, noted American artist.

Be sure to read this stirring article in the coming issue of the Sunday Worker!

## Weather

Local: Intermittent light rain or snow, clearing in afternoon, colder at night. Fair and colder Saturday.  
New Jersey: Cloudy and intermittent light rain.  
Eastern New York: Light rain or snow, colder.

## Demands Boost New Grant by 500 Million

CAREY'S LETTER CITES JOBLESS

Declares Decrease Will Cut Jobs of 600,000

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Declaring that the \$375,000,000 WPA deficiency appropriation proposed by President Roosevelt is "wholly inadequate," the Congress of Industrial Organizations today urged an appropriation of \$500,000,000 to maintain a minimum of 2,000,000 unemployed workers on WPA rolls.

The \$500,000,000 appropriation was urged in a letter from James B. Carey, chairman of the CIO Committee of Unemployment, to Chairman Edward T. Taylor, of the House Appropriations Committee. The letter said, in part:

"The sum of 375 million, proposed by the President, is wholly inadequate. This amount would force a reduction of the WPA rolls from present levels of more than 1,900,000 to below 1,300,000 in June, 1941."

"It is clear that the President's estimate has failed to assess the situation of the unemployed in the light of the available information. The same mistake was made in the budget figure for WPA during the current fiscal year. The President's budget last year, although the enormous defense expenditures were not then contemplated, provided for only 975 million for the fiscal year, 1941."

"Within the year over \$17,000,000,000 was authorized and appropriated for defense. Nevertheless, it was found necessary to spend the amount set forth in the President's budget for WPA within eight months instead of twelve months. Even that rate of expenditure was far too low to meet the need."

"For the four years between 1936 and 1939 the WPA paid on its rolls an average of 25 per cent of the unemployed. In the calendar year 1940 it had only 13 per cent. The suggested appropriation for the rest of the fiscal year would seriously reduce even that percentage."

"CIO economists estimate that unemployment will not be reduced substantially below 8,000,000 by June, 1941. If the average level of WPA is to be maintained at the 1936-1939 basis, there should be at least 2 million maintained on WPA. This would require a deficiency appropriation of \$50,000,000. We believe this to be a minimum requirement."

"If the rolls are reduced to 1,300,000 in June, it would leave the WPA providing for one of the lowest percentages of the unemployed in its history."

WARNS OF 'STINT'

"It seems to us that it would be most wise for the Congress not to stint the unemployed further, especially at a period when billions of dollars are being spent upon national defense with a most lavish hand."

"Armament manufacturers are now piling up profits unprecedented in this corporate history. How can people without jobs, seeing these things, be satisfied with further cuts in the meager provisions made for them?"



MAO TSE-TUNG



# AMERICA--PROMISED LAND OF SOCIALISM

## From Early American Utopias to Scientific Socialism

By Louis F. Budenz

### III.—In American Thought

In his "Our Times," Mark Sullivan hazards the opinion that "the average American" can be most easily located in central Indiana, where the center of population also is placed.

Undoubtedly, the Big Business Journalist is swayed in this rash conjecture by his desire to confuse "average American" with "Anglo-Saxon origin."

What could be said with much more truth of the Middle West, of which Indiana is a central part, is that it was for years a meeting place for the ideas which were dubbed "progressive" up to the year 1900. Out of that area blew up all these storms of protest, which associated the name "farmer" so strongly with concepts of American reform—Greenbackism, Populism, Bryanism and LaFollette "Progressivism." Up to forty years ago, the Middle West was a melting pot of the Melting Pot, in more ways than one.

It is of more than passing interest, then, that it was in this area that the first experiment in utopian socialism occurred in this country—an experiment which brought to the frontier the short dream of a collective society and which enjoyed an afterglow in the early labor movement, the struggle for the public school system and other reforms.

In 1824—when Robert Owen planted his New Harmony "communist colony" on the banks of the Wabash—Indiana was still the frontier, although it had been admitted to statehood eight years before. The site of its present capital was still a wild stretch of prairie, not to be "laid out" for several years by Major L'Enfant, the designer of the city of Washington. The pioneering Thomas Lincoln was living in the wilds of Spencer County, having hacked his way there through the wilderness eight years before—with his son Abraham now 15 years of age. The railroad was not to come to the Hoosier state for almost another 30 years.

"Socialism" in its youth—before it had attained scientific maturity—came to the United States when this country was young, before it had reached the stage of full-blown capitalism.

#### RED SCHOOL HOUSE

To Martin Dies and all his breed of witch-hunters, the Communist Party champions of Socialism can say with quiet pride: "Here in the heart of America dwell the man Robert Owen who issued a memorial to 'red republicans, communists and socialists of Europe,' just before the Communist Manifesto. This man was the follower of Saint Simon, the first of the French utopian socialists, from whose embryonic views was forged the Scientific Socialism of Karl Marx, to which the Communist Party holds and by which it is guided. Through the heritage passed on by this

man to his son, Robert Dale Owen, he participated in the building of the infant American labor movement and in the establishment of the public school system. These American institutions flow directly from the views and practices of the founder of New Harmony. The little red school house, in its origins, is tinged 'red' with the Communism of Robert Owen."

The life and experiences of this remarkable pioneer in social thought have been recounted repeatedly, but not always accurately or well. They have been immortalized in the masterpiece of Frederick Engels, "Anti-Dühring: Herr Eugen Dühring's Revolution in Science"—in those chapters republished popularly in the pamphlet "Socialism—Utopian and Scientific," which every worker and progressive-minded person is obligated to read.

What were the causes and considerations which impelled this Welsh manufacturer and philanthropist to turn Communist and embark upon his communal experiment? Owen lived through the period of the Great French Revolution, which the American Revolution did so much to inspire. In that upheaval in France, the oppressed third estate had overthrown the feudal rule of the two dominant estates—the nobility and hierarchy on the one hand and the nobility and hierarchy on the other. In the newly triumphant third estate, there existed two groups—the toiling masses of the population to be hammered by advancing capitalism into the proletariat, and the rising bourgeoisie, the merchant and manufacturing classes.

Out of the Revolution, marked by the defeat of the masses in the overthrow of Robespierre, the bourgeoisie began the fierce exploitation of the majority of the population. Women and children working in the mines and at hazardous occupations, the day of labor from sun-up to sun-down, the miserly level of wages—all made horrible mockery of the "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" chanted in the streets of Paris in 1789 and emblazoned on the escutcheon of the French nation. In England, where the machine age had been born, this exploitation was even more extensive.

The French philosopher Saint Simon, son of the Revolution, saw variously that the cause of such evils lay in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution—in the oppression of the workers by the "idle rich." In embryo he sketched out "the knowledge that economic conditions are the basis of political institutions." He declared that "all men ought to work."

#### OWEN'S VIEWS

Saint Simon's views were still immature, since capitalism in its swaddling clothes was still in an infantile and somewhat formless shape. As Engels says so excellently: "To the crude conditions of capitalist production and the crude class conditions corresponded crude theories." But with Saint Simon, Socialism as a concept had made its great bow to mankind.

Fired with these considerations, which coincided with his own views and experiences, Robert Owen determined to work out the cooperative commonwealth through a communal colony in the New World in which "the industrious and well disposed of all nations" might join.

At New Lanark in Scotland, he had previously established his great "model" textile mill, which had attracted wide attention. There he had worked his operatives ten and one-half hours per day instead of the prevailing 13 to 14 hours. In time of seasonal unemployment, he had paid them their full wages for the time off. A pioneer in children's education, he had set up the first nursery-schools for infants, to which children of two years of age were admitted. Through these and similar measures, a demoralized population had been transferred into a community in which drunkenness, magistrates, police, law suits and charity were unknown. And still the enterprise reaped handsome profits.

Owen asked where this surplus came from. He decided it was created by the working class and belonged to them. He also began to realize that his model mill was something that could not expand (and could not exist for long) in the midst of advancing capitalism, where the mounting up of such a surplus was the chief driving force.

#### NEW HARMONY

What was more natural—with conditions being what they were and with Owen thinking as he did—than that he should turn to the United States as the site for his "commonwealth" of common ownership? The very discovery of America had inspired the writing of such works championing common ownership as Sir Thomas More's "Utopia." The broad acres of this country, not subject before to individual exploitation, had caused strange religious sects—of which more were to come later—to set up "communal" colonies based on the denial of private ownership. Some of these groups stemmed from the period of the Reformation in Germany, from those efforts of the masses to move for their freedom beyond the cautious alliance of Luther with the princelings—the account of which is given so brilliantly in Frederick Engels' "The Peasant War in Germany."

Owen purchased the 30,000 acres for his colony from one of these sects, the Rappites, led by George Rapp and devoted to mysticism and celibacy. These religiousists then moved to Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where their colony of Economy existed for many years.

So receptive was early America to ideas of "agrarian Communism" that Robert Owen, on his arrival here in 1825, was welcomed officially by Governor De Witt Clinton of New York and was granted the privilege of speaking to a joint session of Congress, under the auspices of President John Quincy Adams.

From its very inception, New Harmony as a "communist col-

This is the third of a series of articles on what the winning of Socialism will mean to America.

The articles are intended as the opening of a discussion, in which we invite the readers of the Daily Worker to participate.

These articles shall appear every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday for a limited period. After that time, the author shall return to the subject from time to time.

ony" was beset with differences among its members, concluding with the open quarrel between Owen and the scientist Maclure. Such dissensions and other difficulties which brought the colony to its death, were merely the surface symptoms of a deeper weakness—namely, that capitalism cannot be defeated by "capturing" from it.

From the failure of New Harmony, Owen was big enough and clear-minded enough to draw the proper conclusions. He recognized that the real fight for the workers and for the eventual triumph of Socialism would have to be carried out where the workers were, amid the realities of capitalist life. Returning to England, ostracized because of his Communist views and financially bankrupt, he threw himself again into the workers' struggles. "Every social movement, every real advance in England on behalf of the workers links itself on to the name of Robert Owen," declares Engels.

To Owen's Communist ideas and to his own personal activities, the British workers owe the first legislation for the protection of labor and the unity of the trade unions in one single federation.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS

This country, as well as England, was to gain directly from Owen's influence. The son of the pioneer, Robert Dale Owen, remained in this country—moving from New Harmony to New York. There, he joined forces, with Frances Wright, the noted woman who had attempted at the colony of Nashoda, near Memphis, to "prepare" the Negro slave for freedom.

This was the time of the great revolt of the frontier, under the leadership of Andrew Jackson—the first presidential candidate to proclaim himself the representative of the farmers and "mechanics" (workers). The working people, now beginning to be centered in the cities around the expanding textile mills, were engaging in their first strike for the ten-hour day. They were establishing their first trade union federation on a city-wide basis and were launching their Workingmen's Party in Philadelphia.

This duo of "agitators," Owen and Wright, lent their strenuous aid to the formation of the first labor party movement, immediately following up the Philadelphia beginning with the setting up of a strong Workingmen's Party in New York in 1829. They asserted that the present struggle is "openly and acknowledged, a war of class, and that this war is universal."

The winning of free public education for all the people was an integral part of the labor party and trade union battles of that period. Into the furtherance of such an objective, Owen and Wright could throw themselves with gusto. The senior Owen had made contributions to progressive education, far beyond what were to be adopted in the first public schools. In educational methods, as the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences point out, he stressed that more than "book learning" was required and in addition brought forward the value of bringing both eye and ear into the educational process. The junior Owen shared these and other like views. As for Frances Wright, her concept of universal education was symbolized in the effort at Nashoda, which had as one of its main objects to train Negro and white children together under the one roof.

#### "FREE EDUCATION"

For this pair, "free education" meant not only free schooling but also the housing, clothing and feeding of children while they learned of the new life ahead. For such views, they were denounced as "Communists, atheists and immoral." Their labor party—which grew to strength that it frightened Tammany Hall—ended in dissensions over the very matter of "state boarding schools" which this pair wanted to establish, and in subsequent surrender to Tammany Hall. We cannot forget, nevertheless, that it was Owen and Wright who brought the idea of tax-supported schools to the labor movement. It was Owen who in the December, 1929, meeting of the Workingmen's Party got to declare in favor of "republican education" supported by public taxation. To the son of the founder of New Harmony can rightfully go, to a great extent, the title of "the father of the public school system."

The ably written and well-documented "Robert Dale Owen—A Biography," just issued from the pen of a bourgeois historian by the Harvard University Press, gives full credit to the son of the great utopian Socialist for his pioneering contribution to the idea of state-supported schools.

On page 99 of this work we read:

"Owen's chief contribution to the early labor movement was his scheme of state guardianship. In his six essays (on republican education) he revealed the shortcomings of the common schools and fought doggedly those who opposed placing public instruc-

tion on a firm, tax-supported basis. . . . Our modern educational system, with its dependence on heavy taxation, its emphasis on vocational training, and its increasing attention to proper environmental conditions, has followed in many respects the course charted by Robert Dale Owen one hundred years ago. "Robert Dale Owen—A Biography," by Richard William Leopold, Instructor in History, Harvard University; Harvard University Press, 1940.

#### RETREATING YEARS

And while the author is inclined to depict Robert Owen's Communism as much more short-lived in its influence on the elder son than it appears to have been, Prof. Leopold does declare that the source of Robert Dale's views on education came from his "experiences" at New Lanark and New Harmony.

Leaving this legacy to the labor movement, the junior Owen shook the dust of New York off his feet in 1833 and returned to Indiana, to pursue a more conservative career. With the weakness that distinguished many of the utopian socialists in their later years, he adopted a dubious position for a time on the Negro question but finally came out fully on the side of emancipation. Even in these retreating years, the impress of New Harmony and his father pursued Robert Dale Owen, making him the father of the epochal Indiana public education law of 1852, under which a centralized school system was established in the Hoosier State and public libraries set up in every township.

Likewise did his past follow him in his championship of women's rights and in his strenuous efforts in 1847 to make the Smithsonian Institution in Washington an instrument of democratic education, bringing down on himself a storm of charges that he was seeking to smuggle "Communism" into the foundation stones of that establishment.

In the early part of this century, Robert Dale Owen had become something of a "great tradition" in Indiana. Every now and then the Indianapolis News, a sedate organ at that time of the reactionary Senator and later Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks, felt impelled to run an account of Owen's activities, dealing particularly with the beginnings of free public education in this country.

The junior Owen's memory was now "respectable," particularly since his former utopian socialism was no longer "dangerous." The worthy capitalist paper did not realize that all traditions of past struggles for progress are "dangerous," if properly interpreted, and that the line of thinking set off by a consideration of Owen's work might lead inquiring young Hoosier minds to the Scientific Socialism of Marx and Engels.

#### FOURIER IN THE FORTIES

The "Communism" associated with the first labor party was not to be the last to make a contribution to America.

In the Forties, one hundred years ago, all the infant trade union and labor party efforts were snuffed out by the coming of widespread depression. Capitalism, before it was in the knee pants stage, had developed that chronic disease—cyclical crisis—which will accompany it to its grave and help hasten its death. Thinking people could not but inquire if another system would not remedy the evil which even pursued capitalism into such a country of wide natural resources as our own. They turned to the teachings of Charles Fourier, the second of the French utopian socialists, for a solution of this problem. This brilliant philosopher brought the dialectics of his contemporary Hegel into socialist thought and analysis. The history of mankind was the history of different stages from "barbarism" to bourgeois civilization. Fourier saw that in this "civilization" integral contradictions exist, so that "under civilization poverty is born of superabundance itself."

Fourier's "way out" of this contradiction was still crude—through the creation of "phalanxes," each comprising from 300 to 1,800 persons who should unite in industry, art and science. Large central workshops and centralized apartments for the families of the participants were to be surrounded in each case by 6,000 acres of farm land.

Fourier found champions in America, particularly in the offices of Horace Greeley's newly-born New York Tribune and in Massachusetts, then the head and front of American intellectual life. Two names stand out above all as the proponents of Fourierism here, Albert Brisbane, who introduced Fourierism to America through the pages of Greeley's paper and Charles Ripley, the resigned Unitarian minister who was in the forefront in seeking to put Fourierism into effect.

The latter is not as well known as he should be in our country in 1941. In Frothingham's "George Ripley," published in 1932, there is contained an absorbing human but incomplete account of the progress in thought of the man who exactly one century ago led New England's intellectuals to the "communist colony" at Brook Farm. Ripley has the distinction of having translated Hegel, as well as Saint Simon and Fourier, and of having brought German and French philosophy thus familiarly to America. Later on, as literary editor of the Tribune, he was to become the founder of modern literary criticism in the United States. It was while he was on the staff of Greeley's paper that the men who were to blend German and French philosophy scientifically in the theories of Modern Socialism—Karl Marx and Frederick Engels—made their contributions to its pages.

#### BROOK FARM

It is uncomfortable enough for the witch-hunters of 1941 to be advised that such a pioneer in American cultural life was a Communist "agitator," promulgating the evils of private own-

ership of the means of production throughout the land. What would be their consternation were they to know that Nathaniel Hawthorne—whose books are read reverently in the high schools and whose name is a household word among American children—was a Fourier Communist, a member of Brook Farm? What would be their concern if they were advised that John Greenleaf Whittier, the apparently serene author of "Snow Bound," was an enthusiastic fellow-traveler?

This is said with due respect to the fact that Hawthorne later on criticized the failure of Brook Farm in a rather unscientific manner. The influence of Fourierism among such circles as those around the Tribune was to give a card of introduction also to Scientific Socialism, as shall be seen in a later consideration of the Marxists in America.

Brook Farm was more than a "communist colony" of 200 smiling acres; it was also a center for the propagandizing of Fourier Communism in other parts of the country. Thirty-four different "phalanxes" sprang up within the confines of the United States. Like New Harmony, they all went down into dust, and for much the same reasons.

Brook Farm itself had difficulties within, but its main harvests came from lies and gossip from without. The existence of a communal colony was a source of scandal to the Mrs. Grundys of neighboring communities and the victim of slander from the Frederic Rags Couderets of that time. In 1846 Brook Farm closed its doors. In that closing, there was a symbol that utopian Socialism had completed its contributions. Two years later, in the midst of the wave of revolution in Europe, the Communist Manifesto was to appear. Scientific Socialism had arrived to challenge capitalism.

Let it be remembered, however, that American culture in its first full bloom mingled itself with the Communism of Charles Fourier.

It is little wonder that, with such beginnings, a considerable section of American cultural and political thought returned with each recurring crisis to a consideration of Socialism. This is reflected in the declaration of Wendell Phillips, the great anti-slavery agitator, that with the abolition of chattel slavery was the wiping out of wage slavery became the next order of business for America. It is expressed in the period of Theodore Dreiser, Jack London and John Reed and sweeps on to the literature of the Great Depression and to the political activities of Eugene V. Debs, William Z. Foster and Earl Browder.

But is not "individualism" the "American way of life"? Does it not permanently preclude acceptance of Socialism by our people? Perhaps it would be well to discover just what this much-advertised "individualism" sums up to, in the lives of the workers themselves.

## Soviet Farming to Make Great Advances in 1941

Fourth Year of Plan to Bring About Great Increases in Sown Areas of Grain, Cotton, Other Crops; Soviet Latvia to Get 50 Tractor Stations

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—Nineteen hundred and forty-one, the fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan, has great tasks for Soviet agriculture. In 1940 the collective farms considerably extended the area under grain, vegetables, fodder, and technical crops. The state plan of agricultural development in 1941 provides for further growth in this direction. The total collective farm area under all crops is being extended by more than four and a half million hectares.

In Siberia and Kazakhstan the area under grain crops is being extended by over 650,000 hectares (1,628,180 acres) compared with last year and mainly at the expense of winter crops. This will eliminate the unilateral nature of grain production in the east.

According to the 1941 plan the collective farm area under potatoes is being extended in the suburban zones of the industrial centers and also in the eastern, southern, and southeastern regions. The improved quality of seed and the method of summer planting of potatoes, elaborated by Academician Lysenko, occupy a central place in the measures to raise the potato yield.

The collective farm area sown to vegetables has been increased by 120,000 hectares (296,520 acres) during the last year. This year's plan provides for a corresponding increase. One of the most important measures in the plan is the in-

creased cultivation of cotton, sugarbeet, flax, hemp, and oil seed. The irrigated area under cotton in the collective farms of the Republics of Central Asia and Transcaucasia will be increased by 22,000 hectares (54,262 acres), that of hemp 95,000 hectares (234,000 acres) and oil seed by 18,000 hectares. It is planned to extend the collective farm area under fodder by 3,500,000 hectares in 1941.

Soviet agriculture is the most mechanized agriculture in the world. Over 350 machine tractor stations will be added to the network of machine tractor stations in 1941. This year the machine tractor station plan was to cultivate 10,000,000 hectares (24,741,000 acres) more than last year in the collective farms.

The plan for the development of agriculture in 1941 is a program for the further strengthening of socialism in the Soviet countryside. The successful fulfillment of this plan will mean that the Soviet country will make a new, decisive step in carrying out the responsible tasks of the third five year plan in agriculture, will become even more powerful and prosperous.



Prison Camp in Desert Sun: The hot sun beats down on this prison camp for Italian prisoners captured at Bardia and interned in the Libyan desert. Italian port of Bardia was taken by the British together with 38,000 prisoners.

## New Camacho Decree Hits Refugees From Spain

By Alfred Miller  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 6.—The cause of the Spanish Republican refugees was dealt a severe blow yesterday when President Avila Camacho's decree on refugees was made public.

Under the new decree the Mexican Government officially and exclusively recognizes the JARE (Junta de Auxilio a los Republicanos Españoles) directed by Indalecio Prieto, betrayer of the Spanish people, as the only Spanish committee with which it will deal on all questions concerning new refugees. The SERE and the Technical Committee, both Negrin institutions here, are eliminated from official consideration.

The Presidential Decree severely limits and censors the refugees to be admitted into Mexico. Professionals, "who may constitute a competitive danger" will not be admitted—such as lawyers, doctors, druggists, engineers and newspapermen.

The Mexican Legation in France will have power of censorship over the refugees.

All the refugees who are "passed on" and admitted will be forced to submit written assurances that they will not take part in political activities with relation to Mexico "or their own country," which would prevent the Spanish Republicans from continuing their fight against the Franco regime and persecution in their home country.

The JARE is said to be extremely rich since Prieto was able to get possession of the large treasure, sent by Dr. Negrin to Mexico aboard the "Vila." Various estimates have placed the value of this shipment at between \$80,000,000 and \$240,000,000.

That the anti-fascist Loyalist refugees will be discriminated against for their political beliefs was shown in the power given the Mexican Legation in France by a passage of the Presidential Order reading "elements of affinity to our political, democratic, constitutional regime must be given preference."

## India's Food Production Drops As Britain Demands More for War

Rice and Cotton Acreage Cut, Most Report Financial Papers; Shortage Forecast in Consumer Goods of Huge Colony

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.—An ominous lowering of the production of India's main crops has taken place in the last two or three years, according to statistical data compiled in various widely-separated provinces of this British colony.

The Bombay Times, a paper supported by official and commercial circles, publishes information showing that the sown area in India is being definitely curtailed, and that the yield of a number of agricultural crops is dropping. The area under essential oil plants and cotton, particularly, it says, has been reduced during the last few years.

This information shows the following: In 1938-39, the area under essential oil plants was 8,500,000 acres, and in 1939-40, it was only 8,112,000 acres. A drop of nearly half a million acres. The essential oil plant crop for these years was 3,219,000 tons and 3,002,000 tons, respectively.

Further, 23,482,000 acres were sown to cotton in 1938-39, and 18,356,000 acres in 1939-40. In 1938-39, the cotton crop gathered was 5,076,000 bales, but in 1939-40 it was 4,942,000 bales, a considerable drop.

#### RICE ACREAGE CUT

According to data supplied by the Calcutta Capital, India's leading financial weekly, the area under cotton has been reduced mainly in the Madras, Bombay, Punjab, and the central provinces.

The same situation exists with regard to the area under rice cultivation. Capital reports that in 1940, only 911,200 acres were planted to rice in the Punjab, against 976,500 acres in the preceding year.

To make it worse, half in September partly destroyed the rice crop. In addition to this, the rice crop in certain areas was ruined by worms.

The Bombay Chronicle, organ of the Indian National Congress, reports that the United Provinces, the rice harvest in September last year suffered severely from drought. The harvest there dropped by 23 per cent.

At the same time, the area under rice was cut from 7,739,000 acres in 1940.

The Chronicle points out that according to approximate calculations, the rice yield will be 2,084,136 tons, that is, it will be 11.4 per cent below the average rice harvest of the past ten years.

#### Indo-China Delegates In Tokio for Parley

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (UP).—Indo-China's delegation arrived by air today to attend a peace conference, starting tomorrow, with Thailand. Japan will act as mediator.

## Defense Group For Prestes In Colombia

Noted Educators, Writers Demand Freedom For Noted Leader

A committee for the liberation of Luis Carlos Prestes, imprisoned leader of the Brazilian people, has been established in Bogota, Colombia. Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman of the Council for Pan American Democracy, 100 Fifth Ave., New York City, announced today. Heading the Committee for the Liberation of Luis Carlos Prestes are: Dr. Juan Francisco Mujica, former Minister of the Supreme Court of Colombia; Dr. Antonio Garcia, Professor at the National University and renowned author; and Jaime Jaramillo, noted student leader.

COLOMBIANS AROUSED  
The unjust imprisonment of Prestes; the outrageous trial behind closed doors by Special Tribunal, have aroused public opinion in Colombia to a marked degree. Considering the secret trial and the vicious sentence meted out to Prestes an affront to democracy, the Committee for the Liberation of Luis Carlos Prestes is determined to develop throughout Colombia a movement of solidarity with the Brazilian people.



## Youth Delegates To Town Meeting Fight Jim-Crow

Vice-President Non-Committal on Youth Congress Demands That Government Act; 3,000 Delegates Expected to Attend

(Continued from Page 1)

Doxey Wilkerson of the National Negro Congress, Eugene Davidson of the Washington Civil Rights Committee, Morris Topping of the Washington Youth Council, Altheus Hinton of the Howard Teachers Union, Mrs. Harriet Glaser of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and Louis Williams of the Street Pavement Workers Union.

While the delegations received little satisfaction from Vice President Wallace, the AYU reported that it was making headway in finding adequate housing for Negro delegates through the cooperation of Negro ministers who have in some cases asked their congregations to help.

### HALL REFUSED

AYU leaders have not only been confronted with the problem of the housing for Negro delegates, but also encountered serious difficulties in finding a hall for their town meeting.

Due to AYU opposition to the Roosevelt Administration's war program, the Department of Labor auditorium which was available for the youth pilgrimage last February was not available this year.

In addition, Mrs. Roosevelt and other administration spokesmen refused to address the town meeting to present their point of view on the war and the youth.

Despite this obstacle, AYU leaders said that reports to date indicate that attendance at the town meeting will equal or exceed similar AYU gatherings and will include broad representation from youth groups in every section of the country.

The town meeting program will open with a mass meeting in Turner's Arena tomorrow night which will take the form of an open hearing at which organizations which have been denied a chance to testify before House and Senate Committees will be heard.

Members of the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees have been invited to attend, and empty chairs will be left for them on the platform if they fail to show up.

"Witnesses" at the meeting will include Jack McMichael, Chairman of the AYU, Michael Quill, President of the Transport Workers Union and John P. Davis, Secretary of the National Negro Congress. Herbert Wilt, Secretary of the American Student Union, will act as interlocutor.

## Religious Buttons Violate Freedom in City Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

to the operation of the law. According to these regulations, as published in the Department's "General Circular No. 12" for 1940-41, "There will be no announcement of any kind on the public schools, relative to the program. . . . The said cards will be filed in the office of the public school as a record of pupils entitled to be excused, and will not be available or used for any other purpose."

The fact that the introduction of the "released time" for religious education was not greeted by New York parents and children with any enthusiasm was admitted in newspaper accounts yesterday. According to the New York Herald Tribune, "the first attendance was disappointing," and the New York Times stated cautiously that "some of the classes were smaller than had been hoped."

Of an estimated 8,200 eligible children in the Manhattan and

Bronx schools where the program started Wednesday, only 1,475 pupils, or considerably less than one-fifth, attended religious classes.

Assistant Superintendent Jansen yesterday had no explanation to offer for the large number who did not leave public schools for the religious classes. When pressed, he suggested, "Their parents must not have gone to church last Sunday."

When asked what training would be given to those children who did not attend religious classes, during the extra hour's public school instruction each week, Dr. Jansen said this would be up to the individual teachers. He gave no suggestion as to how this matter could be arranged without either wasting the time of the children who stayed in their classroom on "busy work," or depriving those who left for religious classes of needed education. "It is possible to give new work that is non-consecutive," he said. "I would have to elaborate on that."

## Harvester Men Warn Gov't on Strikebreaking

Won't Tolerate Fake Mediation, Says Grant Oakes

(Continued from Page 1)

have "little faith" in a Labor Board settlement of the strike situation at the plant.

Robert Travis, FEWOC field representative, declared that "there is obviously something phony about the fact that the Board's report has been suppressed." He stated that the suppression of the report was the "pay-off" for the fact that Anna McCormick Blaine, a director of the International Harvester Corporation, personally paid for newspaper ads supporting Roosevelt in the last election.

"Harvester officials such as Personnel Director George Hodge, are known to have supported Patterson, who is now the Number Four man on the Board. It is also well-known that Harry Mills is a friend of the IHC officials."

"Therefore we don't think it is probable for us to get an honest break from the Board."

The McCormick Local was preparing for strike action today in support of the FEWOC demands for wage increases and wage minimums of 75 cents an hour.

### FLAYS WAR BILL

The local also adopted a scorching resolution against the Roosevelt war-dictatorship bill H.R. 1776, which declared that the measure would give the President "more power than Benito Mussolini."

"We are vigorously opposed to this bill as the inception of fascism in the U.S.," declared the statement which was issued by the shop stewards of the McCormick Local. The resolution declared that through the passage of this bill, the reactionaries in Congress would be able to carry through the ban on strikes and the other anti-labor legislation which they have thus far been unable to secure approval for in Congress.

The union condemned the provision in the bill "which makes it possible for one person to declare war," and stated that labor's rights and

## RedCaps Tell Of Chiselling By 8 roads

Both Sides File Briefs in Wage-Hour Suit in Chicago

(Continued from Page 1)

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (UP).—The 9-day trial of a suit to collect \$1,600,000 due under the wage-hour law to 1,000 redcaps employed by eight leading railroads ended with U. S. Judge Philip L. Sullivan granting 60 days for the filing of briefs by both sides.

Typical of the testimony by members of the United Transport Service Employees (unaffiliated) was that of Felix Braxton, 41-year-old redcap of Jackson, Miss.

Braxton testified that although he was making only forty to fifty cents a day in tips, he was forced, under threat of discharge, to report to the company that he had received tips equal to the minimum established under the wage-hour law. Braxton also gave a vivid description of the hardships experienced by redcaps.

A long series of union witnesses told stories similar to Braxton's. Among them was UTSE Pres. Willard S. Townsend.

The UTSE described this case as "a key suit in a series of nationwide civil suits filed against railroads by the union." Preparations are being made by union attorneys to handle similar suits in various other parts of the country. A total of about \$5,000,000 in back pay is involved in all the suits.

The companies sued in Chicago are the New York Central, Illinois Central, Chicago Western & Indiana, Chicago Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Atchafalaya & Santa Fe, and Pennsylvania.

all social and labor legislation could be abrogated by executive order.

With production at a standstill in the key tractor works plant, Grant Oakes declared that "production could be resumed at any time that the International Harvester Corporation decides to place the welfare of its workers above the amount of its profits and accedes to the union's demands."



For People's Representation: Members of the Old Age Pension Union in the State of Washington are shown as they picketed the State Capitol Tuesday in protest against the unseating of their State Senator, Lennu Westman, elected in the recent elections from Snohomish County. Sen. Westman, a farmer, admitted one-time membership in the Communist Party. Signs carried by demonstrators above say "No Taxation Without Representation"; "The People Elect, the Senate Rejects"; "71 Little Hillers Spurn 8,500 Voters."

## Store Clerk Finds \$68,000, Gets \$00 For His Reward

Grocery clerk Kelly got nothing for finding \$68,000.

Yesterday a wealthy woman, garbed in an expensive coat entered the A. & P. store where Kelly works, at 831 Ninth Ave., and dropped a package. As she started to leave the store, she emitted a blood-curdling scream.

Her hysterical yodel brought store manager Edward Cullane. Then clerk Kelly recalled that he had kicked a package under the counter, thinking it was waste paper.

"It must be very valuable," ventured the manager.

"It is," said the very wealthy lady. "It has \$68,000 in it."

Kelly produced the package. The lady gave the manager ten dollars.

The clerk got nothing.

## Wages Must Go Up, Says CIO Review

(Continued from Page 1)

mately eight through illness," the Outlook says.

"That is, 130 times more man days were lost through injury and illness last year than by strikes. This indicates that National Defense would be well served by more attention to anti-injury and anti-illness measures."

In addition, the Outlook points out, "the really staggering losses in production, arising from the inefficient use of present productive facilities and from enormous unemployment."

"For example, there was an average of 10,280 unemployed during 1940. If each of these workers had been employed an average of 250 days the country could have had 2,570 million additional man-days of work. This amount of lost production is substantially more serious than the loss of 6,500,000 man-days through strikes."

The Outlook describes the recently published census sample survey of unemployment as failing to give "a real indication of the number of working people available for jobs" and thus not furnishing an accurate figure on unemployment. This it does by omitting large numbers of relief workers. Persons needlessly and unproductively living on farms who would take industrial jobs if they could get them, youth continuing in school for lack of job opportunities, etc.

Next year's budget, as announced by the President of the United States, "confirms the general expectation that the national economy will be wholly dominated during the next year of defense expenditure," the Outlook says, pointing out that about 62 per cent of Federal money will go for arms.

Pointing to an actual increase in unemployment during November, the Outlook said: "Unemployment in November rose to 9,129,000, a revised October figure of 8,817,000. This rise was due in the main to the usual heavy drop in agricultural employment at this time of the year which usually averages something less than 500,000. Non-agricultural employment continued to rise."

"It should be pointed out that some of the decrease in unemployment is due to the increased number of men in the armed forces. Since December, 1939, the service branches have increased by 400,000."

## Cuba Unionists Aid Spain Rescue Ship

Chartered Vessel to Bring 450 Victims Back Each Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

rocco, pick up 450 Spanish refugees selected by the Mexican government and sail for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

A deposit of \$25,000 has been paid for the voyage and the Mission is seeking \$150,000 to complete the costs of the trip.

In a statement from Mission offices at 200 Fifth Avenue Dr. Barsky said that rescue ship activity in Latin America is headed by former President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico, honorary chairman of the Pan-American Coordinating Committee.

In Cuba the national group affiliated with the Pan-American Committee is raising \$10,000 besides the \$7,000 already pledged by Cuban organized labor. Dr. Barsky said, from Panama, he added, there has come a statement from President Arnulfo Arias reaffirming the willingness of his government to increase the number of Spanish refugees permitted in his country, including laborers, farmers, mechanics, fishermen and other categories.

### 450 A TRIP

No agreement exists as to the type of refugees to be taken aboard. The Mexican government will make the selections. About 8,000 Spanish Republicans have already found refuge in Mexico.

Cost per passenger is expected to be about \$241 on the first trip, the company charging \$300 each for the first 300 passengers and \$125 each for the next 150. The total taken each trip will be 450.

Options for two further trips have been taken by the committee but should cost less than the initial trip, according to Dr. Barsky.

No trouble is expected from any belligerent in the present war, Dr. Barsky said, the Vichy government having agreed to release the refugees from concentration camps who are guaranteed passage to Mexico. The ship company is seeking a British warrant—papers permitting it to stop at English port stations for refueling purposes.

## FDR Thanks Kalinin for Greetings

Roosevelt Expresses His Appreciation for Soviet Birthday Message

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UP).—The State Department today made public belatedly an exchange of messages between President Roosevelt and Mikhail Kalinin, chairman of the Soviet Russian Presidium, congratulating Mr. Roosevelt on his third term inauguration.

Kalinin's message was dated Jan. 27 and said, "I beg you to accept my sincere congratulations and the best wishes of personal happiness for you and prosperity for the American people."

Mr. Roosevelt's message replied on Feb. 5, expressing "deep appreciation" for Kalinin's "cordial felicitations." He added that he was "happy to reciprocate your good wishes."

Congratulatory messages from King Mihai of Rumania, President Carlos of Honduras, and President Somosa of Nicaragua also were made public.

## House Rejects Any Limit on Lend-Lease Bill

House Rejects Any Limit on Lend-Lease Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

to Get War Powers; Lindbergh Heard

have to be finished by June 30, 1946. 2—Insertion of language providing that the act may not be construed to permit the entry of any American vessel into a combat area in violation of the Neutrality Act.

MANY REJECTED

The next amendment was introduced by Rep. Melvin J. Maas, R. Minn. It would have authorized the President to negotiate purchase of all British Western Hemisphere possessions except Canada and Nova Scotia for about \$16,000,000.

The amendment was thrown out on a point of order raised by Rep. Luther Johnson, D. Tex., that it was not germane to the bill. Rep. Jere Cooper, D. Tenn., was president and sustained the point of order.

Rep. John M. Vorys, R. O., submitted an amendment to bar transfer or sale of any defense material unless the Army Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations certify that the weapons "are not essential" to the defense of the United States.

He asked that his proposal be added to an amendment sponsored by the Foreign Affairs Committee providing that transfers of equipment belonging to the U. S. armed forces may be made only "after consultation" with military and naval chiefs.

The Vorys amendment was rejected by a vote of 109 to 78. The committee amendment then was adopted.

### LINDBERGH TESTIFIES

Meanwhile Col. Charles A. Lindbergh told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that extensive American aid to Great Britain probably would only prolong the European war, without materially affecting the result.

Testifying against the Administration's British aid bill, he said the United States is free from danger of invasion now, but might become prey to a hostile power if it depletes its own defenses to aid Britain.

A large crowd packed the Senate caucus room to hear his testimony.

He summed up his opposition to the bill with this statement: "If this is our war in Europe, we should fight it. I don't think it is our war, so I don't want us to fight it."

Holding that the bill would put this country nearer to war, Lindbergh said: "I am against appeasement, but I'm even more strongly against an unsuccessful war."

The United States Air Corps is in a "deplorable condition" and is being weakened still more by the present policy of selling much of the present production abroad, he said.

He thought American entrance into the war, or great material aid to Britain, would only prolong the conflict without materially affecting its outcome.

His personal conviction, he asserted, is that the outcome will not be a British victory and that therefore the United States should "stop encouraging" this war, and "throw the force of the country behind a negotiated peace."

## Nazi Bombers Hit at British Coastal Towns

London Admits Loss of Seven Planes in Raid On French Ports

(Continued from Page 1)

BERLIN, Feb. 6 (UP).—The High Command claimed today that German bombers in widespread raids on important military targets in England Wednesday night caused many fires and considerable damage to shipping in coastal waters.

Pilots who took part in the attacks, which centered on southeastern England, said they saw many fires among the harbor works of a coastal city. Fires also were reported east southwest of Harwich. Ships in the mouth of the Thames River were reported attacked by planes, which sank a 3,000-ton ship and set fire to another large merchant vessel.

The high command also said a long-range German bomber attacked a merchant ship 260 miles west of Ireland. After the vessel was bombed and machine-gunned it halted and showed a heavy list, the communiqué said.

The high command said no British planes flew into Germany or German-occupied territory Wednesday night. Spokesmen had said earlier that British night raiders attacked the Channel harbors of Ostend, Ypres and Nieuport, damaging residences and causing some civilian casualties.

The war communiqué said 17 British planes were shot down Wednesday.

### BRITISH ADMIT PLANES LOST

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UP).—Seven fighter planes were lost in the big "sweep" of the Royal Air Force over the invasion area of occupied France, the Air Ministry announced today.

It was understood that bad weather prevented operations by the Royal Air Force during the night.

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UP).—German planes Wednesday bombed and sunk the British escort trawler Tournelle during an attack on a convoy off the southeast coast of England, but none of the escorted ships was sunk or damaged, the Admiralty said in a communiqué today.

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## Mass. State House Packed by Crowd Hitting War Bill

Public Hearing on Bill Memorializing Congress Against F.D.R. 'Lend-Lease' Measure Calls War-Drive the Work of 'Traitors'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—At a crowded public hearing in the State House yesterday, on a bill memorializing Congress to oppose all acts leading to war, dozens of women, mostly Irish-Catholics, spoke against the Administration's war policies. Some referred to "ploughing under" their sons, while others declared that war is un-Christian. One woman stated that only traitors to the people want America in this war, and ended with the cry, "The Yanks Are Not Coming."

Otis A. Hood, chairman of the Communist Party of Massachusetts, spoke before the hearing, examining the President's steps towards war, especially the Lend-Lease Bill, H.R. 1776. He called for a genuine peace policy which would encourage the progressive movements of the people everywhere, for a study of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, for extension of democracy at home, and for genuine support to China's struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Clive Knowles of Labor's Non-Partisan League, James Durkin of the CIO, and Miss Ann Nylan, Master Emeritus of Boston Schools, also spoke against the war-drive.

### FLYNN TO SPEAK AT HARLEM RALLY

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be the main speaker at an East Harlem mass meeting in protest against the Lend-Lease Bill, H.R. 1776, and the war program of President Roosevelt, to be held Sunday evening at 7, in Lexington Hall, 109 East 118th St.

Other speakers will include A. W. Berry, executive secretary of the Communist Party in Upper Harlem, Lillian Ross, youth leader, and Anthony Ribaudo, Communist leader in East Harlem.

### RALLY AGAINST DUNNIGAN DEVANEY MEASURES

Defeat of the War Powers Bill, H.R. 1776, and of the Dunnigan-Devaney-Coughlin suppression bills now before the State Legislature, will be the main demands at a public meeting to be held this evening at P.S. 63, 141st St. and Cypress Ave., the Bronx, under the auspices of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League of the South Bronx.

Speakers at the meeting will include Isidore Begun, 1940 candidate for Congress from the Bronx, Edward T. Collins, local Irish-American youth leader, and Miss Jesse Matson, administrative secretary of the Communist Party in the Third Assembly District. Both Mr. Begun and Mr. Collins are expected to center their attacks on the war-aiding policies of the Bronx Democratic Party machine, headed by Edward J. Flynn.

### BUTTE MINER? ALSO PROTESTS

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 6.—The Butte Miners Union, CIO, at their regular meeting tonight, went on record as

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## Probe of Ford's Anti-Union Activity Demanded in Mich.

Nowak Resolution in State Senate Rallies Support of Labor; GOP Lawmakers Seek to Block It

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 6.—A resolution calling for an investigation of the anti-labor practices of the Ford Motor Co. introduced in the Michigan State Senate by Labor Senator Stanley Nowak, is centering much interest in labor ranks throughout the state. The resolution calls for an investigating committee which would have a right to subpoena witnesses and conduct public hearings.

## C.I.O. Head Tells Whelan Co. to Sign Union Pact

President of Firm Asks Murray to Call Off Pickets at Cigar Stores, But Is Advised to Enter Negotiations Instead

An attempt by Walter Bauhogger, president of the United-Whelan Stores Inc., to obtain the support of national CIO officials for a halt of picketing at 100 cigar stores in the city backfired yesterday when the company was advised instead to enter negotiations for a union pact.

Bauhogger wired Philip Murray, president of the CIO, that Local 1199 of the Drug Store Employees' Union, striking at 55 of the company's drug stores, put pickets in front of the cigar stores which are under contract with Local 906 of the CIO.

Benjamin L. Gudes, secretary-manager of Local 1199, said the picketing was not aimed against members of 906 but rather to discourage customers.

### HAYWOOD REPLIES

Allan S. Haywood, director of organization of the CIO, wired back to Bauhogger that "President Murray, after checking into the subject matter contained in your wire, found that 'members of 906 are not on strike in violation of a contract' and urged that the firm should renew negotiations and 'if necessary enlist the good offices of the State Mediation Department.'"

Bauhogger had earlier refused to submit to state mediation or to arbitration of issues as proposed by the union.

In the meantime all the firm's drug chain was at a standstill. Last night a membership meeting of Local 199 met at the Hotel Diplomat to act on a proposal of the local's executive board that all the 3,500 members be enlisted in city-wide picketing in support of the 800 Whelan strikers.

Dressed in their college graduation caps and gowns, six striking registered pharmacists yesterday picketed the general offices of the Whelan Co. at 215 Fourth Ave., carrying signs rapping the company's low-wage policy.

### PENN RADIO offers

A Double Pleasure To Own! NEW 1941 RCA Victorola (RADIO PHONOGRAPH)



**\$20 OFF** Regular Price \$99.95

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Enjoy the double pleasure of radio and records—at a price that's sensationally low! Come in today and see this fine instrument. Check every one of these quality features! Gentle-action automatic record changer for 10 or 12 records... American and foreign reception... 7 RCA Victor preferred type tubes... Stabilized Electric Tuning (stationary)... built-in Magic Loop Antenna! Special built-in short wave antenna!

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## 550 Lerner Co. Employees Here Consider Strike

Authorize Local 65 to Stage Walkout if Firm Refuses Demands

The 550 employees of the home office of the Lerner Shops, 354 Fourth Ave., yesterday authorized the negotiating committee of Local 65 United Wholesale and Warehouse Employees, CIO, to call a strike if the company holds to its refusal to meet union demands.

In the meantime, at Sterling Bulon Co., 214 West 99th St., Local 65 staged another mass picket line yesterday noon with 2,000 of its members participating.

The picket line was in protest against the arrest of 20 of the union's members, among them three organizers, for their part in the mass picket line of 4,000 before the place last Tuesday. The Sterling strike is in the 28th week, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, supplying the strike-breakers.

**LEARNER DEMANDS** The Lerner workers are demanding a \$4 weekly general increase; hiring through the union; \$21 minimum; plant-wide seniority and the closed shop. The company operates a large chain of ladies apparel shops.

A stoppage of fifty workers continued for the second day at I. Rokeach & Son, 240 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, distributors of food products. The stoppage came when the employer changed his mind after agreeing to sign a pact. Negotiations have broken off after seven weeks.

The strike at National Container Corp., 30-01 Riverview Ave., L. I. C., involving 285 workers, continued yesterday. Two of the union's organizers were arrested in front of the plant Wednesday.

## Farmer's Wife Gives Birth To Quadruplets

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 6 (UP).—Quadruplets were born in St. John's Hospital today to Mrs. Nic Brown, a farmer's wife from Leonard, N. D. Dr. J. F. Hanna said the "present condition" of the mother and the three boys and a girl was good.

### Oppose War Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker) CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The Lithuanian Literature Society announced today that their organization had passed a resolution opposing the war dictatorship bill.

## Ohio C. I. O. Conference of Organizers Reveals Strong Movement for Organization, Wage Raises

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.—The increased desire of workers in this highly industrialized state for organization in CIO unions, and to demand higher wages, stood out as a major point in a conference of 125 organizers from various international unions.

Called as a result of a resolution adopted by a unanimous vote at the last state CIO convention, the conference was addressed by Allan Haywood, national organizational director of the CIO, and John Owens, president of District 6, United Mine Workers, and president of the state CIO body.

Tabulations revealed that Ohio has 175 full time CIO organizers. Of these 36 are on the Steel Workers organizing committee roll. The conference brought out the fact that the organizers still recognize John L. Lewis as the leader of the industrial workers. His name was greeted with resounding applause, while Sidney Hill-

man's name brought a dead silence. Another significant point of the conference was that the greatest organizational strides are being made in those centers where Hillman's philosophy is rejected, Cleveland and Dayton principally. This was a striking contrast to such cities as Toledo and Akron where the CIO leadership has jumped on the "Roosevelt war wagon whole hog."

Fed P. Silvey, secretary-treasurer, a Hillmanite, in calling the conference had ruled that legislative and political matters could not be discussed because, in his estimation, they had no relationship with organizational problems. He also barred resolutions.



**Top-Ranking Graduates** of Naval Academy: William Nicholson of Pasadena (left), honor man; and F. K. Sanger Jr. of Wilmington, Del. (center), and Francis P. Cuevas of Woodhaven, N. Y., who ranked second and third, inspecting a bomber model at Annapolis. This year's class finished the normal 4-year course in 3½ years.

## Teachers Urge Unions To Support Zimmer Bill

Zimmer and Catenaccio Measures Would Protect Unions from Seizure of Rolls by Witch-hunting Agencies Like Rapp Quiz

The Committee for Defense of Public Education of the Teachers Union of New York in letters to over 1,000 trade unions yesterday called for united action in support of the Zimmer Bill and the Catenaccio Bills, now pending in the State Legislature.

## City CIO Hits 'Appeasement' Of Henry Ford

Delegation of 5,000 to Protest Albany Union-Busting

The greater New York Industrial Union Council at its regular meeting in Manhattan Center last night voted to rally a delegation of from 3,000 to 10,000 union members to go to Albany on Feb. 12 to protest the avalanche of anti-union legislation now pending in the state legislature.

The Council acted on the recommendation of its executive council which cited the Coughlin, Devereau, Dunnigan bills and Condon and Berny resolutions all proposed in the name of "defense" but actually aimed against labor unions.

The joint Senate-Assembly committee will hold public hearings on the budget on that day.

At the same time the Council adopted a resolution demanding that Attorney General Robert A. Jackson take action for enforcement of a court order holding Henry Ford guilty of intimidating employees and leaflet distributors at the Ford Dearborn plant.

The resolution noted that the government has until March 2 to file such a petition in court, but says the resolution, "the failure of the Department of Justice to file such a petition appears to be part of the administration's program to appease Henry Ford."

The resolution was sent to Jackson, President Roosevelt, members of the National Labor Relations Board, CIO President Philip Murray and heads of the United Automobile Workers Union.

### FDR Nominates Winant Envoy to Great Britain

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UP).—President Roosevelt today nominated John Gilbert Winant, former Republican governor of New Cumberland, Md., Feb. 6 (FP), as ambassador to London during this crucial period in British history.

However, panel speakers did concern themselves with these questions. Constant reference was made to the attacks on labor as a result of Roosevelt's war policy.

"How can we organize if we do not have the right to strike?" one speaker put it.

Ernest DeMaio, chairman of the panel on Labor Board elections, struck out at the administration when he pointed to the reactionary trend under William Leiserson and Harry Millis, particularly in the recent Eaton decision. He warned that the board might become an instrument against labor and Owens, declaring that if this happened, said that the CIO might have to advocate repeal of the Act.

Owens, who is serving in the national defense office under Hillman, said in his opening remarks: "I want to make it plain that I have been selected to represent the CIO. I'd rather be back among the people I know in Ohio."

of Naval Academy: William Nicholson of Pasadena (left), honor man; and F. K. Sanger Jr. of Wilmington, Del. (center), and Francis P. Cuevas of Woodhaven, N. Y., who ranked second and third, inspecting a bomber model at Annapolis. This year's class finished the normal 4-year course in 3½ years.

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## Curran Accuses Gov't of Issuing False A.B. Tickets

Charges U. S. Maritime Commission With Violating Safety-at-Sea Laws, Forcing CCC Boys Into Training Schools to Take Union Seamen's Jobs

The United States Maritime Commission is pushing green, inexperienced boys on the U. S. Army Transport Republic, at wages of \$10 a month, issuing false Able-Bodied Seamen's certificates, and itself violating the code of inspection and safety laws at sea, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union charged yesterday.

In a letter to Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the commission, and to Secretary of Commerce J. Edgar Hoover, Curran said that A. B. certificates were being handed out to boys after a six-month training period and one trip on an army transport.

"Such conditions and such activities make it clear," the letter read, "that the commission is not engaged in a legitimate, bona fide training project."

"What the commission is attempting to do is to flood the industry, already overcrowded, with green men for the obvious purpose of undermining the present wage structure and weaken the maritime unions."

This policy is dangerous to the traveling public, Curran points out, and paves the way for "other Morro Castle disasters."

### CHARGES COERCION

He charged, also, that boys in CCC camps are being recruited for the Hoffman Island training school under the threat of dismissal from the CCC if they refuse to go.

"We have just learned that 30 ordinary seamen, graduates of the school ship, are being signed on the [U. S. Army transport] Republic at a wage of \$10 a month with the understanding that, upon their return, they will be eligible for A. B. certificates—which proves, to our mind, that this whole project is an attempt to undermine the

## "AMERICA IS WORTH SAVING!"

Theodore Dreiser's New Book

"THEODORE DREISER is fighting and about the way the American people are getting pushed around. The blunt fact is that war is a frenzied struggle for world markets. Dreiser proclaims and documents these truths in a volume which has all the urgency of a bulletin from the battlefield."

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Permanent waves \$3 and \$4. 35¢ per item; 2 items \$1.

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DR. A. BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, 219 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. GR. 7-3844

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SPECIAL OFFER! Free treatment to new-comers! Unwanted hair removed quickly forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safest method. Painless in attendance. BELLETTA, 119 West 34th, Room 1101. (Opposite Macy's) Midtown 8-4514

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VERMONT, Union Shop, CIO. Call and deliver. 487 Vermont St., Brooklyn. Tel. AP. 8-7680

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NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Man's Clothing. 481 Madison St., nr. Orchard. N.Y.C. Comradely attention.

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J. SANTINI, 100 Per Cent Fireproof Warehouse. Reasonable. Reliable moving. MONUMENT 2-1110.

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## Sewing Machine Mechanics End 3-Week Strike

After a three-week long strike of sewing machine mechanics and repairmen, Local 150, United Mechanics of the Garment Trades, CIO, yesterday concluded an agreement with the Mutual Sewing Machine Dealers Assn. obtaining wage increases for 150 workers. The two-year pact gives wage increases of \$2 weekly for those earning below \$28 weekly and three dollars for those above; eight paid holidays with pay, an arbitration machinery on disputes, and other improvements.

The union is an affiliate of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

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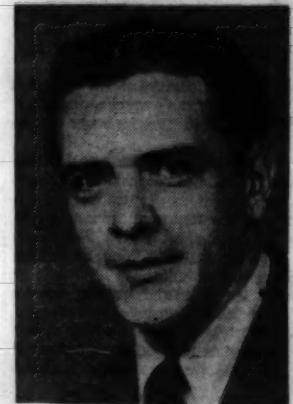
# Landy Urges Big Vote as Protest On War Budget

Minor, Novik, Others to Address Brooklyn Rallies on Behalf of Communist Candidate for State Senate

"The best thing you can do for yourself is to pile up a tremendous vote for the Communist candidates in this special election. You are showing the State Administration that you want a progressive course—that you do not approve of the War Budget," declared Avrom Landy, Communist



AVROM LANDY  
Communist Candidate for State Senate



VINCENT J. CASTIGLIONE  
Communist Candidate for State Assembly

## Strikers Face New Charge In Tennessee

Another 'Dynamiting' Case Levelled at 9 In Chattanooga

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 6 (UP).—Immediately after the sentencing of eight workers on charges of conspiracy to dynamite TVA transmission lines serving the Tennessee Copper Co. during a strike last April, six of the convicted men, together with three of those acquitted, were arrested on charges of dynamiting TVA lines 60 miles east of here, near Blue Ridge, Ga.

The new case is more serious since the complaint charges actual dynamiting of government property, the maximum sentence being \$10,000 fine and 10 years in jail. The charges will be presented to a grand jury here some time in March. Bond for each of the nine defendants was set at \$1,000.

Maximum jail sentences of two years and heavy fines were imposed by U. S. Judge Leslie R. Darr on seven of the workers convicted in the conspiracy trial. An eighth man was sentenced to 15 months in jail. All defendants have made bond appeal to the U. S. circuit court of appeals in Cincinnati.

Heaviest fine was \$5,000 on M. G. Anderson, organizer for the Intl. Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers (CIO). Fines of \$1,000 each were imposed on seven others.

Testimony during the trial revealed that FBI agents had told one of the defendants: "Anderson is the man we want." Anderson, however, was not named in the Georgia case.

The eight men were convicted after a three-week trial featured by union testimony of how the company and FBI agents worked hand in hand to break the strike. Thirteen of the original 21 indicted were acquitted.

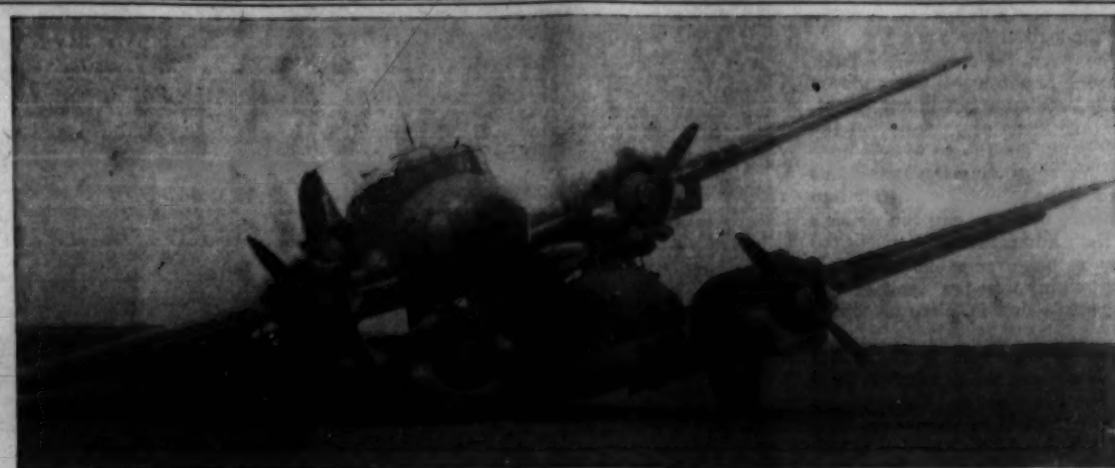
## Investigate Fire Which Killed 10 In New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6 (UP).—The coroner and FBI agents considered the possibility of sabotage today in the fire which caused the death of 10 workers at the New Haven Quilt and Pad Co.

The concern has a large order for blankets and wool comforters for the army and it was reported it might be released from its contract.

The sprinkler system protecting the plant from fire had been shut off, and this occupied the attention of investigators.

FBI division head John J. McGuire said that a "stem to stern" investigation would be carried out to sift the cause of the blaze.



Pilots Uninjured as Planes Land After Colliding in Air: Two Avro Anson training planes of the Royal Canadian Air Force after they landed on the air station field at McLeod, Alberta. The ships became locked about fifty feet in the air as their pilots were approaching the airport, neither aware of the other's intention. The fliers, who were on solo flights, stayed at their controls and brought the planes to a twin landing, one atop the other. Only the bottom plane was badly damaged.

## Labor and Defense Budenz Topic at Boston

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—"Labor and National Defense" will be the topic of a lecture by Louis Budenz, member of the editorial board of the Daily Worker, Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Ritz Plaza, 218 Huntington Ave. This will be the second of a series of lectures sponsored by the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., from which tickets may be obtained for 35c.

## Hitler's Paris Stooges Hint Full Nazi Rule

Darlan Negotiates; U.S. Envoy in Vichy Calls on Marshal Petain

PARIS, Feb. 3 (Delayed, via Berlin) (UP).—The Nazi-supported French "Party of National Popular Concentration" warned today that Adolf Hitler may establish a full Nazi rule over France unless the Vichy government quickly accepts Pierre Laval as its leader.

A spokesman of the new party, set up by Laval's supporters in opposition to Marshal Henri Petain, demanded that the French government return to Paris with Laval as its chief authority, leaving the 84-year-old Petain as a mere figurehead.

Germany, it was stated, must obtain French collaboration and "a utilization of Africa through European cooperation."

President Roosevelt's attitude of all-out aid to Britain and Italy's military defeats were alleged to have "influenced" Marshal Petain's opposition to Laval's proposals.

## FRENCH FLEET IS 'ACE IN HOLE'

VICHY, Feb. 6 (UP).—Armed with a threat to send the formidable French fleet to Africa beyond Germany's reach, Admiral Francois Darlan arrived in Paris tonight to seek a compromise on Nazi-supported demands which would install Pierre Laval as virtual dictator of France.

The French navy minister and chief confidant of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain reached Paris shortly before 7 P. M. bearing an offer from the 84-year-old Marshal which would make Darlan premier and restore Laval to his former post of vice-premier.

## U. S. ENVOY SEEKS INFORMATION

VICHY, France, Feb. 6 (UP).—Admiral William D. Leahy, American ambassador, conferred with Marshal Philippe Petain at his own request today, seeking information at first hand on negotiations to reorganize the cabinet and include Pierre Laval in it.

## Laundry Bosses Take ACW Hint, Fire Workers

Discharges Follow Reactionary Officials Firing of Two Militant Union Business Agents; Local 328 Members Protest in Signed Petition

Close on the heels of the removal of two business agents of Brooklyn Laundry Workers, Local 328 by the reactionary clique in control of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, employers took the hint and began wholesale firing of militant union workers and shop chairmen.

The two business agents, elected six months ago for a term of two years and who were suddenly fired by Hyman Blumberg, manager of the joint board, are Michael Coleman and George McGriff. Both are progressives who have militantly fought for enforcement of contract provision in contrast to the "official" ACW policy of favoring employers.

Their removal last week brought such wide-spread resentment in the union's ranks that a mass delegation of more than 600 stormed the Laundry Joint Board offices demanding their reinstatement.

A leaflet issued by a committee of active workers in the union yesterday revealed that the following are among those fired:

## SOME OF THE VICTIMS

Josephine Wagman, chairlady of the Vanbrin Laundry, member of Local 328 Executive Board. She was fired two days after she refused to give approval to the removal of the two business agents.

Beatrice Chernin, also a member of the executive board, and an opponent of the Hillman administration, was fired from the Majestic Laundry.

Sally Wolke, chairlady of the Utility Laundry, and worked for that firm four years, and one of the union's most active members, was suddenly found lacking in experience.

"We Mike Coleman and George McGriff removed so that the bosses can have a free hand in firing workers," the leaflet asked.

A petition is being circulated in the shops, with names already upon it from hundreds, demanding the reinstatement of the two.

"We elected them last June and want them to continue serving us," said the petition.

The local, with a membership of 2,000, is one of the few which held out against the ACW clique despite gangster methods organized by Joint Board organizers who invaded the local's meetings and prevented its regular business from going on.

To be long the issue, the ACW officials released newspaper stories painting the two business agents "red" and inferring that their removal was because of "communism."

cut up one green pepper and a little parsley. Mix with these a little fresh ginger, a dash of salt; mix well with the meat, add a little butter and form small balls. Put in a pan and bake ten minutes. Pour the liquid over it before serving.



This dress is of copper-colored crepe dotted in black. The draped skirt is silk.

## BULLETIN 14 Railway Unions Set Strike Vote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—George M. Harrison, president of the Rail Clerks announced today that representatives of 14 of the standard railway labor organizations had decided on a strike-vote because the nation's Class 1 railroads had refused to negotiate on demands for vacations with pay.

Harrison indicated that approximately 750,000 employees would be involved.

Ballots will go out by Feb. 15, rail workers will have 30 days in which to vote.

If a strike is authorized, Harrison said, a labor executives' committee will fix a date.

## Counter-Drive Of Rome Fails, Athens Claims

Fierce Push Stopped in Central Albania With Big Losses

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UP).—Italian forces in Albania have been defeated in "a new violent counter-attack" aimed at breaking through Greek lines in the central sector of the southern front, the Athens radio reported tonight.

Quoting a press ministry spokesman, the radio said the fascist forces had suffered "severe losses" and been pushed back to beyond the point from which the attack was launched.

"In the coastal sector Greek forces made some headway," the Athens broadcast said, referring to the drive on the Adriatic port of Valona.

## Southern Negroes Ask Roosevelt to End Terror in Memphis

Prominent Educators Cite Intimidation Against Negroes by Crump Democratic Machine; Charge 'Totalitarian' Terror Rule

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 6.—Prominent Southern Negroes joined with the Southern Negro Youth Congress this week in a letter to President Roosevelt asking for an investigation of Memphis, and for the federal government to take immediate steps to safeguard the lives, liberties and property of Negro people in Memphis.

Among those who signed the statement to the President included: William J. Faulkner, University Minister, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; David D. Jones, President of Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina; Dr. A. L. Locke of the Department of Philosophy, Howard University; Carleton L. Lee, Southern "Hit" Secretary, Atlanta, Georgia; Rev. Dr. W. L. S. Dykes, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dr. J. F. Watkins, San Antonio, Texas; John M. Gandy, President Virginia State College; Hartford Knight, District Representative, UMWA, Birmingham, Ala.; Carter W. Wesley, Instructor Publishing Co., Houston, Texas; Rev. William P. Mitchell of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

CEASELESS INTIMIDATION

The statement to the President on the suspension of civil liberties in Memphis said in part: "Since the November elections there has been in Memphis an unrelenting wave of intimidation and acts of terror against the Negro citizens of this city on the part of the police force, inspired by Commissioner of Police, Joseph P. Boyle, by Mayor Chandler, and by Democratic National Committeeman and Political 'boss' of Shelby County, Edward Crump. This attack upon the Negro citizens of Memphis, who constitute something more than a third of the population of the city, has come as a political repudiation against a section of the Negro electorate who refused to abide by the dictates of the Crump machine and voted for candidates of their choice."

"America has no place for a ruler and an unscrupulous municipal dictator (Crump) such as the Crump machine in Memphis is attempting to establish. All citizens must be protected in their liberties as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of our Constitution. The officials of Memphis and the political machine of Ed Crump stand guilty of abrogating the right guaranteed to American citizens under the Constitution, the right of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right of private property, and security from arbitrary power."

"In these days of international insecurity, with ravens wars engulfing whole continents, when the rights of man are being trampled in the warring nations, we Americans are bequeathed the task of guarding ever more zealously that character of freedom upon which our system of democracy is based. The recent acts of political tyranny in Memphis menace our democratic institutions. Our government cannot permit such grievous wrong to afflict our body politic."

"With love of liberty and with deep concern for the face of Civil Liberties in our country, we, the undersigned, call upon the President to direct a Federal investigation of the totalitarian political regime which has annulled the civil and political rights of the citizens of Memphis and to immediately use the authority of the Federal government to take the necessary steps to safeguard the lives, liberties, and property of the Negro people of Memphis."

## Estimate Bd. Kills Bill for Annual Pay for Doctors

Vote Against Bill Despite Wide Public, Union Demand to Increase Health Safeguards by Returning Dep't of Health Medicos to Annual Basis

By Harry Raymond

The Board of Estimate yesterday ignored the united protest of parents' groups, teachers' organizations, the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, medical organizations and the American Legion and voted down a local law to return Department of Health doctors and dentists to a per annum pay basis.

Dr. Charles F. McCarthy, speaking for the city's five county medical societies, stated the future health of the city would be impaired by failure to pass the bill.

But despite arguments that placing physicians on a per diem salary basis would reduce medical care in the clinics and hospitals of the city, administration members of the board cast their votes against the measure and defeated it.

It was pointed out by Dr. Berton Gerstner that 300 physicians and dentists who formerly received an average of \$1,500 a year would now be cut to \$1,000 or less under the new administration economy.

This, he said, would place interns and students in charge of important medical work heretofore conducted by specialists.

NO HEARING

When the bill came before the board a large number of citizens stepped up to speak for its passage. But Council President Newbold Morris, chairman of the board, stated no hearing would be held and ordered a roll call.

The bill was voted down and Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons, who voted for it, changed his vote and asked for reconsideration. On the new vote the bill was again defeated with administration members casting their votes against it.

Lyons then asked that the representative of the American Legion be heard.

Paul Pao, the Legion's legal counsel, stated that 100 doctors who were members of his organization would get wage cuts by defeat of the bill.

## CURRAN BACKS BILL

A communication to the Board by Joseph Curran, president of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, urged immediate passage of the bill.

"A further deplorable consequence of this treatment has been the serious disruption of the patient-physician relationship which, had developed under the old system. Under the present system patients visiting clinics can never be certain and, indeed, are hardly likely to be received by the same physician or dentist twice running," said the Curran communication.

Councilman Walter Hart, sponsor of the bill, declared failure to pass the bill was a "blow at the civil service system."

"You are talking a lot about defense these days," said Philip Jones, representing the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party. "The first line of defense is the health of the city. Defeat of this bill will bring about a breakdown of health facilities of New York City and with this will come a breakdown of the morale of the whole city."

Representatives of the medical profession said the Board's failure to adopt the bill would effect salary cuts on at least 300 physicians, dentists in the Department of Health.

## Belgians Get Nazi Orders To Eat Less

BERLIN, Feb. 6 (UP).—Belgians today went on shorter food rations, according to the German language newspaper Bruesseler Zeitung.

The daily bread ration was reduced to 225 grams (about 8 ounces) and the meat ration, including 20 per cent bones, to 35 grams (About 1 1/4 ounces) approximately half of the German ration.

Other rations, according to the newspaper, are potatoes 500 grams, malt or barley 3.3 grams, eggs 13 grams, sugar 3.3 grams, catenel or grits 3.3 grams, dried peas or beans 6.6 grams and artificial honey or syrups 15 grams. (It takes a little over 28 grams to make an ounce.)

The West Pittston high school, with an attendance of 800, was ordered closed as a precautionary measure.

No casualties were reported, although at least 20 families were driven from their homes.

The subsidence was first noted a week ago but it was so gradual that the shock was not apparent. But early today a two-block stretch on Lister Avenue, the town's principal thoroughfare, settled three feet.

Minor subsidence were reported in at least six other blocks, members of the police and fire department were ordered to make an inspection of all structures in the area to determine damage and to ascertain whether the buildings had been rendered unfit for occupancy.

Electric power was affected, and soon was restored.

## South American Economic Parley Ends in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 6 (UP).—The River Plate Regional Economic Conference in its final session today passed 26 draft conventions laying the groundwork for the first important economic bloc in South America.

One of the most important conventions passed by the conference was the draft submitted by the Tariff Committee recommending that Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay renounce most favored nation treatment for themselves for the next 10 years in order to bring economic relief to Paraguay and Bolivia, the two landlocked and underprivileged countries in South America.

This measure represents a big concession by the three Atlantic powers who desire an immediate and substantial improvement in the general economic situation of Paraguay and Bolivia. They stood by their resolution despite Great Britain's reported claim to Argentina that she would be entitled to the same privileges under the terms of the Anglo-Argentine commercial treaty of 1825.

## Houses Crack As Pa. Mine Town Settles

40 Residences, Stores in W. Pittston Are Made Useless

WEST PITSTON, Pa., Feb. 6 (UP).—A three-block area in the heart of West Pittston, a community of 7,500 in Pennsylvania's anthracite belt, settled today as underground mine workings gave way.

Between 30 and 40 business establishments and residences were affected. Windows were shattered, plaster cracked and fissures 20 inches deep opened in the streets, causing water and gas mains to burst.

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(Manhattan and Bronx)

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1941

### The Road Back to Religious Persecution

The moral terrorization inherent in the state law authorizing religious instruction for public school children, can be clearly seen in its first observance two days ago.

The very fact that teachers were mobilized by the officials to give a thousand buttons to classroom children, to secure their attendance to the exercises, shows that the proceeding has already taken on the character of compulsion. These buttons are to stimulate youngsters—ranging from 6 to 13 years of age—to pry into one another's religious beliefs. It is compulsion, however, not only against the children, but also against parents, invading their right to religious freedom, including the right to have no religious beliefs whatsoever.

Highly revealing is the fact that a Herald Tribune story found the attendance at the exercises "disappointing." This not only accounts for the reactionary moral pressure of the buttons, but shows that the whole scheme is another way of breaking down the democratic American tradition of separation of church and state.

Parents and teachers displayed a sound instinct when they opposed this law in the first instance. For it is obvious now, that under the guise of promoting "religious tolerance," it is subtly intensifying religious divisions, by calling attention to differences in worship and belief. It tends to bring back the very religious intolerance which labor and the people fought so long to end, and which is contrary to the spirit of the Bill of Rights.

The effects of this evil law are all the more dangerous because of the present wave of war hysteria and reaction which seek to divide the people on any basis to keep them from uniting for peace, civil liberties and for the protection of a free public school system.

Parents, teachers, labor and the general public should begin an earnest protest campaign against this law, for its repeal and against its iniquitous effects. They can begin by working for the immediate elimination of the pernicious button system.

### The Lesson of the New Haven Tragedy

The fire in a New Haven quilt factory adds ten more names to the lengthy list of workers killed and injured in "defense" plants.

This wave of deaths must be placed squarely at the door of the employers who, receiving a rush of war orders, are speeding up their men, often without installing the necessary machinery and safeguards.

This fact is borne out by the statement of B. E. Sackett, special agent of the FBI. Addressing a meeting in this city on Jan. 25, he declared that investigation had shown that 98 per cent of recent explosions in defense plants were caused, not by sabotage, but by industrial speedup and similar causes. The grim tragedy in New Haven should serve to awaken the unions to the need not only of organizing the workers in the "defense" industries, but also of fighting for protection against speedup and accidents.

It would be well for those trade union leaders who are seeking to increase speedup in the name of "efficiency" and "defense," to turn their attention instead to helping save the lives of the workers.

### A False Argument for the War-Dictatorship Bill

One of the main arguments of the Administration forces in trying to pass the war-dictatorship bill is that the country is in such a crisis that the government must be turned over to one man, and Congress abolished. This argument is false from beginning to end, as one example from the country's recent history will demonstrate.

Turn back to the year 1933. The banks were closed, industry was prostrate, 17 million unemployed workers walked the streets, and the country was in confusion. Congress wasn't abolished then. In fact, it functioned quite speedily, passing a number of measures, some of which were not advisable.

But in 1933 the masses of people were in general agreement with the President's proposals although they were misled by many of them. Congress could move smoothly be-

cause the people were in sympathy with the objectives of the legislation.

In 1941, however, the Roosevelt Administration is trying to put over a war program with which the people are not in agreement. Congressmen and Senators, afraid of the pressure back home, don't want to take open responsibility for supporting the President's attempts to drag the country completely into the war. Thus in order to gag the people's opposition, the Administration and Congress now try to put over a bill which will do something eighty-five per cent of the people are against—that is, place us totally in the war.

Thus the crisis argument, from the Administration, is a snare and a delusion. It is the fact that the President and Congress are trying to defeat the will of the people. The real crisis is that the Administration is trying to pass a bill to plunge the country into full belligerency when the people want to GET OUT AND STAY OUT OF THE WAR. In defeating the war-dictatorship measure, the people will be defeating the most dangerous crisis confronting them.

### Murray's Statement Against the War-Powers Bill

In opposing the War Dictatorship Bill, President Murray of the CIO is hitting out against the most dangerous measure that has ever been brought before Congress.

Murray speaks with emphasis about the tremendous powers which the bill would grant the President and he is concerned with the way they may be used to abrogate labor laws. "The powers which are bestowed upon the President under the proposed legislation are more far reaching than ever suggested at any time in the American history," he says.

Unfortunately, while opposing the War-Powers bill, Murray endorses the principle of aid-to-Britain. But the war powers bill and aid-to-Britain cannot be separated. Aid-to-Britain inevitably leads to such legislation as this war-dictatorship measure.

As the President of the CIO says, the American people are "determined not to be dragged" into foreign wars. But aid-to-Britain has been invented, in fact, for the very purpose of concealing the drive by Wall Street into the imperialist war and for war upon the people at home.

The CIO convention did not endorse aid-to-Britain. Furthermore, it spoke out against military entanglements that would lead to war. Aid-to-Britain is the window dressing for just such a military alliance.

The dictatorial powers which the President now seeks in the name of "aiding Britain," should open the eyes of many persons as to the hoax which has been perpetrated against the people. Would the President be asking for such extraordinary powers if he intended to carry out a worthy purpose which would have the approval of the people? Clearly not. It is because aid-to-Britain is a deceit and a trap intended to lead the people into the war against their wishes, that the President demands such tremendous powers.

It is becoming clear to an increasing number of people that opposition to the war-powers bill is not enough, but that it is also necessary to hit out against the whole aid-to-Britain fraud which gives birth to such measures.

### The Hagglings of the French Traitors

The generals and Ministers who betrayed France are now hagglings amongst themselves as to the next step. One group (led by Laval) wants to protect its privileges by a more servile submission to German imperialism. The other crowd (represented by Petain) wants to salvage some of its possessions by making use of British and American help.

But in both cases, the Petains and Laval are only too eager to get outside help to crush the French people, especially the French working class. Fear of the French working class plays a big part in the worries of Vichy, Paris and Berlin. And, also, in London and Washington.

The "200 Families" in France desire only to preserve their luxury, their investments, their parasitic incomes. If they can do that by jointly enslaving France with the help of Hitler, they will do that. If they feel that they may be stripped too nakedly of their possessions by the Nazi fellow-capitalists, they may try to play tricks with London and Washington, both of whom are ready to bribe the French upper classes into acting as catspaws for the Anglo-American alliance.

In all this intrigue, there is not a single concern over the welfare of the French nation and its people. This swinish hagglings is merely a continuation of the imperialist war itself. The war broke out as a squabble over loot; the hagglings reveals the meaning of the entire war on both sides of the lines.

The French capitalists have forever lost the right to speak for the nation. The liberation of France lies in the hands of the French proletariat. What is true of France is true of all capitalist countries.



December first saw the beginning of the school year in all the new trade and railway schools in the Soviet Union. Under the guidance of specialists, some 600,000 children from 14 to 17 years of age, selected from twice that number of applicants, will receive training and graduate as mechanics, engineers, railwaymen, miners, etc. Many of the schools have already established well-stocked libraries. Every school has organized a clubroom for the leisure time of the students. In addition to free tuition, the students are provided with room and board, clothing and supplies at the expense of the state. Upon completion of schooling, each student will be provided work in the trade in which he studied. The photographs show (top left) a view of the metallurgical laboratory of Trade School No. 1, Moscow, as an instructor explains the construction of a blast furnace to a group of students; (top right) the rest room of the same school; (below) again in the workshop, an instructor explains the mechanism of a lathe.

## THE DUTCH EAST INDIES—RIVALRY OVER LOOT

Washington and Tokio are engaged in some very cagey maneuvering over the Dutch East Indies.

These islands, with a population of 40,000,000, have been a gold mine to the English and Dutch bankers who have been sweating its people for more than a century. (Queen Wilhelmina's investments in these islands make her one of the richest women in the world with an income estimated at more than \$20,000,000 a year.)

Both Tokio and Wall Street are greedily eyeing these colonial riches. They both want to "protect" this loot—to grab it, in short. This is one of the major factors in the U. S.-Japan relations. It is a source of keen rivalry. It also unmasks the "idealistic" claims of the Roosevelt policy.

Why does Roosevelt keep on supplying the Japanese with oil, copper, cotton, machines, etc.? Why does American imperialism strengthen its imperialist rival with war shipments? Is this not a contradiction?

It is indeed a contradiction. But the whole program of American imperialism is a contradiction. Roosevelt wants to make sure that China will not achieve genuine independence; this would hurt Wall Street's investments.

At the same time, Roosevelt does not want Japan to win too decisively either; this would allow Japan to grab the Dutch East Indies away from Standard Oil.

Above all, Roosevelt would like to see a united front against the Soviet Union in the Far East, with Japan and Chinese reactionary circles acting as an armed gendarme against the Soviet Union under the control of the Roosevelt administration.

This nest of imperialist aims is unmasked by the scramble for the Dutch East Indies. Between Washington and Tokio there is the squabble over loot; but also between them is their common hatred of the masses, hatred of a free China, and hatred of the advancing Socialism of the USSR.

## Letters from Our Readers

### Board of Transportation Starts Blitz On Children's Playgrounds

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We sent the following to the editor of The Villager: "While Britain and Germany are engaged in the mutual slaughter of their young men, in New York it appears Chairman John H. Delaney and the Board of Transportation are preparing to wage war on the women and children of Greenwich Village."

The opening gun was fired last week when Park Commissioner Moses revealed that the Board has tentatively placed four Village playgrounds on the market for sale.

"Mr. Moses was quite right" when he declared, "There is no sense whatever in selling these properties... and wiping out playgrounds badly needed... thus destroying facilities which were expensive, which are indispensable."

"Everything confirms his analysis—but what does Mr. Moses propose to do to remedy this intolerable situation? In Greenwich Village, a congested city area where recreational facilities are pitifully few and rentals for garden apartments exorbitant, residents have several times petitioned Mr. Moses to make the ground at Waverly St. and Sixth Ave. available for playground use. So far the Department of Parks has taken no action."

"If the organizations of Greenwich Village begin an active campaign to save the playgrounds, they will find the mothers of the Village solidly behind them. Parents ought to be urged to write to Mayor LaGuardia, to John H. Delaney of the Board of Transportation, and to Robert Moses demanding that steps be taken to safeguard the health of our children. Meanwhile the Communist Party is determined to bring this issue before the residents of the Village and to conduct an unceasing campaign: 1) To maintain all existing playgrounds. 2) To make the ground at Waverly St. and Sixth Ave. available for recreational purpose."

ROBERT CHAMPION EKINS.

Chairman, C.P., 10th A.D., Manhattan.

### Odd Brand of 'Socialism'

Portland, Me.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Sender Garlin's revealing articles on the writers of the rotten capitalist press are a beacon light piercing the fog of a corrupt and decadent capitalism. With out the Daily Worker every day I would be lost, and so I look forward to each day's issue as a hungry man seeks for his daily bread.

I buy several copies of the paper every day at my local newsstand, and at my own expense, distribute them in an effort to build the circulation of the Daily Worker.

I got a big laugh out of Dorothy Thompson's current Life article in which she praises Winston Churchill and calls present-day England a "Socialist" country. What an odd brand of Socialism! English imperialism that ruthlessly exploits millions of Hindus, Africans and other colonial peoples. It just goes to show how rotten the bourgeois publications are, and how important our Daily Worker is to us.

M. F.

### Expects Congressman to Tell the Truth

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter I wrote to Congressman Voorhis.

"I have read your 'Letter to the People' in the Congressional Record of Jan. 20, and feel constrained to say that, 'It is a willful imposition upon the credulity of the American people as to the true nature of the present war.'"

"President Roosevelt, yourself, and the other conspirators against the peace and democracy of the American people, cry that 'This is a war for democracy'; but, shout as you will, the truth is incontrovertible that, 'In every nation engaged in the present imperialist war, democracy is dead. If this is a war for democracy, why is the present administration at Washington with the connivance of our Ja Congress destroying the democracy in the United States?'"

"Your assertion that 'the freedom of many nations

## Soviet Industrial Training Schools to Graduate 285,000

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—The Soviet program for training skilled industrial reserves in the key industries is successfully in operation, with the promise of early bearing rich fruit in the way of high class labor personnel, it is learned today.

As a result of these successes, the program initiated last summer is being enlarged and extended, to train more youth and provide reserves for a greater variety of industries.

The first school term in the trade, railway and industrial training schools started a little over two months ago. More than 600,000 young people were enrolled by the state to learn the professions which a steadily growing socialist industry and above all heavy industry need.

These industrial schools have a fair training course of six months, and graduate workers for—first and foremost—the coal-mining, ore-mining, metallurgical and oil industries, and the building trades. In June of this year these schools will give the Soviet country 285,000 workers.

The Soviet government has taken a number of new and important measures to improve the quality of training cadres in the industrial schools. By decision of the Soviet government, all net receipts for production orders executed by the schools for the state will remain in the industrial training schools. Additional funds, too, will be allocated for improving the diet of the students. In addition to their working clothes the students will also be provided with special uniforms and footwear.

The decision to encourage the material interest of the student in the successful production of the work is of particular importance.

In the industrial training schools of the coal-mining, ore-mining and timber industries, of the building trades and building materials industry, 80 per cent of the income received for production orders executed and for the work done by the students in the course of training will be paid out to the students who have executed the work. In the remaining industrial training schools the students will receive fifty per cent of the incomes received for the work executed.

Thus the students of the industrial training schools will be educated in the spirit of the correct combination of common state interests with the interests of the personnel.

The Soviet government has decided to enroll within the next few months 136,000 more collective farm and other rural youth, aged seventeen, for training in the new industrial schools of the timber and building materials industries. Within a short period 239 industrial schools with a three-month training course are to be established in the timber industry.

In this way in 1941 the industrial training schools will be able to give socialist industry approximately eight hundred thousand workers. This is nearly double the number that industry has received from industrial training schools in the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan.

### HUGE HOUSING PROGRAM FOR SOVIET LITHUANIA

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—True to the principles of Socialism, which aim first of all to provide ample food, clothing and shelter for the people, and in accord with the constantly developing Five-Year Plans, the Soviet Government has announced an ambitious housing plan for newly emancipated Lithuania.

The housing fund of the Third Five-Year Plan requires that 25,000,000 square meters—approximately 29,000,000 square yards—of new housing space be provided. A good share of this is to be constructed during the current year, which is the fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan.

### HUGE SUMS SPENT

The Soviet State spends enormous sums annually not only on new construction but also for renovation and repair. Last year, for example, in the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, which is just one of the sixteen republics in the Soviet Union, 500,000,000 rubles were appropriated for repairing and improving existing structures. Over 25,000 buildings were repaired.

In Soviet Lithuania this year, considerable municipal construction is planned. The plan as recently approved and announced allocates a total of 42,000,000 rubles for construction work in 1941, of which 12,000,000 rubles are to be spent on reconstruction and repair of houses. 12,000,000 rubles on the erection of new apartment houses, and the rest on miscellaneous construction work, including 8,500,000 rubles for sewerage and waterworks.

depends upon the success of Britain's fight" belies the facts of history. Since when did Britain ever fight for the freedom of any nation? Did she fight for the freedom of Ireland, India, or the Boers of South Africa? For the freedom of what countries did Britain fight in the last World War?

"Mr. Voorhis, I sincerely believe that when a man of your erudition writes a letter to the American people, you should tell the truth."

H.Z.

### Rewards for the Exploiters—Misery and Death for the Exploited

High Point, N. C.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Our local morning paper had two items recently that are related. The first was that S. Clay Williams, chairman of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was expected to be appointed Minister to England. The second item stated that 30 per cent of the white draftees from Winston-Salem had been rejected as physically unfit. At least 80 per cent of the people of Winston-Salem depend directly or indirectly on the R. J. Reynolds Company for a livelihood.

The R. J. Reynolds outfit has the same sort of labor policy as the Ford Motor Company. It is the only large cigarette company not under contract with the A. F. of L. Tobacco Workers Union. Spies, intimidation and the other methods made infamous by Ford and Girdler have denied the workers the right to organize. Therefore, wages are low and working conditions bad. In the city dominated by one of America's biggest profit-making corporations the health department reported that 10 per cent of the children were undernourished and 81 per cent physically defective.

Tobacco has made big fortunes for the tobacco trust and the tobacco workers and farmers live in shacks and their children are undernourished. The Roosevelt administration rewards Doris Duke's husband, Reynolds, Williams, Hanes and others of the tobacco nobility with high government positions while he plans to send the sons of tobacco workers and farmers to die in an imperialist war.

B. L.



## Stage Enriched by Noted Negro Actor

By Ralph Warner

A few years ago, Paul Robeson created a sensation when he appeared on the London stage in the leading role of Shakespeare's "Othello." With rare exceptions, the American classical theatre has never opened its doors to Negro artists, and for that reason Robeson's engagement overseas was treated as if it were a freak attraction. But it is a fact that over a century ago a great Negro actor of American birth won fame as a star of the classical theatre, even although slavery was still the burden of his people in part of his native land.

He was Frederick Ira Aldridge, one of the great actors of the first half of the nineteenth century. Aldridge was the nineteenth-century grandson of a slave, although no records exist of his ancestry beyond the first generation. His father was a resident of New York where young Ira attended the New York African School. As a boy in his teens he played in an all-Negro cast in Sheridan's "Pizarro," for in those days a few companies of Negro players offered selections from the classical drama to audiences of their own people.

The young man later became a stage hand to make a living, working at the old Chatham Theatre in the vicinity of City Hall. There he enjoyed the opportunity of watching and studying white actors who appeared in that playhouse. Three of his classmates at the African School were Patrick Reason, the engraver; Samuel Ringgold Ward, the orator; and Alexander Crummell, the noted Negro preacher. They urged Aldridge to return to school. His ability as a student was such that he won several prizes, including a Latin medal, and, as a result, he was sent on a scholarship to Glasgow. In 1826, when he was just nineteen, he went to London, where he found Englishmen who considered his ability and appearance suited to the role of the Moor of Venice, Othello. He met with instantaneous success and was soon known all over Europe as a remarkable interpreter of Shakespeare.

### Acclaimed In Russia

From Othello Aldridge went to other roles, appearing on the Continent in repertory and even playing in English with a German company. The King of Prussia sponsored a court theatre at that time and was so taken with Aldridge's acting that he conferred the title of Chevalier upon him. From other monarchs of that day he received further honors. Among the roles he essayed was "King Lear," in which he wore a wig, beard and makeup which made him appear to be white. His acting won such acclaim in Russia that Somoff, the noted comedian, obtained an engagement for him at the Alexander Theatre, where he was seen in "Othello" and "Lear."

In the search for suitable material, an old play of Thomas Southerne, a writer of the English Restoration period, was revived. This was "Oroonoko," in which Aldridge played an African prince, who was stolen from his kingdom of

## Heifetz Plays New Violin Concerto

What brought the crowd to Carnegie Hall Wednesday evening was the exciting announcement of a new violin concerto to be played by Mr. Jascha Heifetz and the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. William Walton, that clever young Englishman who showed in "Facade" (we haven't heard his other large works) that he knew how to handle an orchestra, wrote the new concerto.

It is a brave thing to do, if not an altogether triumphant enterprise. At least it didn't seem quite successful Wednesday night. Mr. Heifetz played it beautifully. This doesn't mean that what Mr. Heifetz played was itself beautiful. One would say rather that it was deft and interesting craftsmanship which the music disclosed. Mr. Walton has a gift for a certain kind of intelligent melodic material. He is also very clever with rhythms. These elements, combined with Heifetz's polished and dashing performance, provided an event which succeeded in breaking through the torpor of the season's concert-hall conventions.

But one recalls much more the clarity and ingenuity of Mr. Walton's violin-orchestra effects than the substance of what he had to say. Of course, this need not diminish our pleasure in it. We are merely attempting to define its character.

Undoubtedly, there were stunning passages here and there which lay ready to Mr. Heifetz's fingers (the double-stop passage in waltz time in the second movement). Some people are always looking for profundity in Mr. Heifetz's artistry, and not finding it, become ungrateful. We are grateful for Mr. Heifetz's sheer beauty of performance. Let him who can be profound. The profundity-seekers can also be boring when they close their ears to the brilliance of Mr. Heifetz's fiddling. Who knows? Maybe he is profound too. There are no absolute authorities on the subject. We should like very much to hear Mr. Heifetz play that new concerto again.

Why are so few concertos written these days? Most modern writers do not believe either in the value of violin technique nor in any system of feeling. They believe neither in the fiddle nor in themselves. You need at last one of these beliefs to turn out good violin concertos.

Mr. Arthur Rodzinski and his Cleveland orchestra gave a luscious performance of the Strauss "Ein Heldenleben." The newly-performed Walter Piston's Suite from the ballet "Incredible Fiddler" was, if not enough, but trivial (something far different from gaiety and fun).

M. H.

### American Youth Revue At The Malin Studios Tonight, Saturday

The American Youth Theatre continues its presentation of the new musical revue "Ain't It the Truth" tonight and tomorrow evening at the Malin Studios, 133 West 44th St. The show is high-lighted by Bernie West, comedian, in a take-off on Milton Berle, Emile Renan, baritone, Betty Garret, swing star, and Robert Sharron in a recitation of "Take a Poem" by Norman Corwin, and the entire A.Y.T. company. The show runs an hour and quarter in length and is preceded and followed by square and ballroom dancing led by Frances Hallman.

### Lectures on Soviet Music

Herman Schwartzman, pianist and lecturer, will discuss and illustrate Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony and shorter compositions by Soviet composers this evening at the New School for Music Education, 115 W. 19th St. (University Ave.), Bronx. This is the fifth in a series of intimate musical evenings sponsored by the Attie Forum.

### DOUBLE BILL AT RKO JEFFERSON

The RKO Jefferson Theatre, 14th St. and Third Ave., is showing through Sunday, "Son of Monte Cristo" with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett, and Judy Garland in "Little Nellie Kelly."

### Won't Budge



Orson Welles, producer-director of "Citizen Kane," which, he says, will be shown as produced. Wm. Randolph Hearst, for various reasons, doesn't like "Citizen Kane."

## 'CAFETERIA SCENE'



Painting by Mervyn Jule. New in the permanent exhibition of the ACA Galleries, 32 West 8th St.

## He Came from a 'Very Fine Family in England'

By Mike Quin

JIMMY FEATHERS was the pantryman aboard ship. He had just enough flesh hanging on him to walk his bones around. Tall, lanky, hook-nosed, florid-complexioned and ill-natured, he first looked on me as a kind of giddy-brained criminal because I was young. His skin was very white, but his cheeks were red and under them, and even on his long nose, an amazing network of red and purple veins was evident.

When the passengers had finished dinner, he'd snort, "Come on boys, come and get your show," and would dish out what was left into our plates.

Thin silver spectacles balanced on his nose about two inches away from his eyes so that he looked through them like microscopes, and regarded us much as if we were germs.

They said he came from "a very fine family in England" and had a "very good education." But that was a long time ago.

In the old days of steamshiping he had been the best known chief steward on the finest ships running to Australia and the Orient. He had plenty of money in those days. Finally they discovered why. He was caught smuggling dope, and for a long time afterward was black-balled and on the beach. Later he got back as pantryman, but by that time the booze had got him.

Somewhere ashore he had a wife and family. But they hated him and had a legal arrangement whereby they took nearly all his wages, leaving him with only a few dollars which he spent entirely on booze. Jimmy was dead now, but I was very fond of him. He hated me at first but I was enthusiastic about life, whereas he knew from irrefutable experience that life was lousy.

When I first came aboard ship he treated me with all the contempt which young creatur merit. We young fellows used to look forward to new and unexplored ports with hilarious enthusiasm, whereas Jimmy Feathers knew all sorts were alike—saloons, whore houses, ugly cops, lonely streets, headaches and nicker planks. So why shouldn't he treat us with contempt?

Later on though, we got friendly, and he decided I was a fairly decent kid. He regarded me as a piece of raw meat about to be ground up by the hamburger-grinder of life.

### Another Chance

For all his boozing, Jimmy was an A-1 pantryman, and as I think back I realize it would have been better to leave him alone. He was sick of life and waiting to die, and it was too late for any thought of comeback.

But we got a new chief steward aboard—a really good guy—who had been a glory-hole janitor under Feathers back in the old days. He decided to bring Jimmy back. After one trip he made Jimmy second cabin steward.

That may seem like nothing to you. But it meant a real boost in pay, and what's more, it meant Jimmy would wear an officer's uniform again. I don't know whether you've got the brains to realize what that meant to him.

He went ashore and dug into an old trunk somewhere and came back with a set of ancient uniforms he hadn't worn in 15 or 20 years. He looked like the ghost of an old paddle-wheel seaman walking around on a modern steamship. And he was nervous.

Some of the fellows laughed at him and nearly all said the chief steward was crazy trying to bring old Feathers back to his glory. But Jimmy was nervous.

### A Merry Christmas

I know because he was my room mate, and we'd sailed together enough so that he knew he could trust me. To you it probably seems silly. To him, it meant a change to step back into the old days—to be respected. After he moved out of the glory

## Dalton Trumbo's 'The Remarkable Andrew' Is Keen, Satirical Novel

"THE REMARKABLE ANDREW," by Dalton Trumbo, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 22.50.

Any book by Dalton Trumbo, swiftly becoming one of the literary headlines of the nation, is truly a major event in the book world. But a volume as timely, as politically all-seeing, as entertaining as "The Remarkable Andrew" is something to really do some excess crowing about.

While the author of "Johnny Got His Gun" has not written a work worthy of the word "great" used by some to describe his anti-war classic, he has turned out a fine, skilled, light-hearted job that with its added astute political acumen becomes a delight to both the head and heart. "The Remarkable Andrew" is whimsy with significance. It is modest and unassuming but all the more precious for that. It is on the borderline of fable but much too real and genuine to be called that.

Trumbo, born in a small Colorado town, again displays the remarkable feel for rural Americana that he first showed in his movie script, "A Man to Remember," the story of a backwoods doctor fighting for a decent civil health program.

It is Long who is the hero of the narrative written in an ingratiating style in some ways reminiscent of early 18th Century story telling. It is simply a tale of a youthful, honest and upright bookkeeper enmeshed in the corruption of the Shale City politicians. But it is in the telling of the yarn and its embellishment through introduction of characters of American history brought back to life that makes "The Remarkable Andrew" as remarkable as it is.

The climax is a thrilling and somewhat humorous court trial which sees such characters as Jackson, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Jesse James and a private in the Revolutionary Army seated at the defendant's table as his counsel. And then as a clincher there is a ribald finale with the ghost of General Jackson refusing to depart while "our hero" Long tries to figure how he'll make the most of the first night of his honeymoon with girl friend Peggy Tobin, described by Trumbo as "lovelier

than ever could be expressed by the cold symbols called letters when they are strung together to spell the word beautiful." Miss Tobin can't see the ghost of Jackson. Long can. The results are hilarious.

### Comedy Is Delt

It is the laughs and general frivolity done to a T by Trumbo that make "The Remarkable Andrew" the swell book it is. The comedy is generous never heavy-handed. In Trumbo's hand it is deft, pointed, clever.

Politically "The Remarkable Andrew" is tops. Within its pages are healthy pot-shots at aid to the warmakers, a refreshing walloping for red-baiting and a general going-over of machine rule in politics. Historically it is skillfully contrived, bringing back to life the basic controversies of democracy during the early days of the Republic.

Almost a necessary supplement to the book is the correspondence on the book between Trumbo and

### Dramatize Life of Andrew Jackson on Station WNYC

One of the most ambitious dramatic projects in the history of WNYC, the municipal station got under way Sunday when "Created Equal," a one hour dramatic program was launched on the air waves. The program will dramatize the lives of great men and women throughout the world's history, embracing every country and every age.

Men and women whose lives will be dramatized include Andrew Jackson, Thomas Paine, author of "Common Sense," Madame Curie, discoverer of radium, Mark Twain, Charles Dickens, who succeeded in introducing many social reforms into England, and Leonardo Da Vinci. The series will run twenty-six weeks.

The schedule for February is as follows: February 9th, Madame Curie: Saviour of Lives; February 16th, Andrew Jackson: Protector of the Union; February 23rd, Charles Dickens: Crusader in Pen and Ink.

### 'Not Interested?'

On sailing day he was so drunk he couldn't do his work. The chief steward was disgusted. He put somebody in his place and broke Jimmy back to pantryman. Sadly he gathered his gear from the two-man cabin and moved back to the stinking glory-hole.

I was sure sorry.

The chief steward after that would tell everybody, "What a hell of a dirty trick that guy played on me. I stuck my neck out giving him a chance. And what did he - - - do but go and get himself stinky-eyed on sailing day."

Compositions of Marius Servino will be played by the Roth String Quartet with the composer at the piano, at Town Hall Sunday afternoon, February 9. The program, all of which is being played for the first time in America, will be made up of three numbers: Quintet in B-flat major, for piano and strings; Sonata in B minor, for violin and piano; and "Spring" Quintet in E-flat major, for piano, violin and strings.

Marius Servino studied piano at the Paris Conservatoire and later with Wessely Samonoff, making her debut at the age of twelve in Paris. Her compositions have been widely played in England by leading chamber music groups, and many distinguished British singers have featured her songs. Mme. Servino has only recently returned to her native shores after a long period of residence in London.



DALTON TRUMBO

the publishers printed in the current issue of The Clipper, League of American Writers magazine in Hollywood. Because the publishers felt that the two chapters in which General Jackson debunks British aid would cut sales of the book, it was suggested to Trumbo that he cut them out. Trumbo's reply is a masterly exposition of his stand. The correspondence appears in the current issue of New Masses.

### Hollywood Shelves Script

Why the publisher should object to Trumbo's devastating attack on British aid is quite understandable after reading the two mentioned chapters. They are perhaps the best thing that has been done yet to completely demolish in popular writing all the administration arguments for helping the war of empire. Typical passages are:

"Andrew was eager to clarify the issue. 'Let me put it this way. Our interests are the same as Britain's, because Britain is fighting a war for democracy.'

"The General gave a little jump. 'No!' he cried incredulously. 'When did they have their revolution?'"

There are similar gag lines throughout such as the time Andrew Long tells General Jackson that President Roosevelt is "the greatest Democratic President since Andrew Jackson." While there is sometimes a tendency to over-simplify and vulgarize quite weighty problems, nevertheless the main point is carried shrewdly—that aid to Britain is not compatible with democracy.

Very understandable in the light of the book's politics is the decision of Paramount Pictures to shelve the script although the story would make a marvelous movie. Perhaps it is better that Paramount did make that decision since in a film Trumbo's story would probably be completely emasculated.

In book form its satire will remain an enjoyable, pleasant memory for some time to come.

### Celebrate Birthday Of Eric Leinsdorf, Young 'Met' Conductor

Eric Leinsdorf, youngest conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be twenty-nine years old on Tuesday, February 4. He will celebrate his birthday in Philadelphia where he will conduct the Metropolitan Opera's performance of "Tristan and Isolde."

Born in Vienna, Leinsdorf was engaged, sight unseen, to join the Metropolitan Opera Company as assistant conductor when only 25. The American public first witnessed a Leinsdorf performance three years ago when he conducted "Die Walkure" at the Metropolitan. A short time later, when the late Arthur Bodansky fell ill just before the annual performance of "Parsifal," Leinsdorf, without having rehearsed the opera, conducted in a manner that the critics called one of the finest in the history of the Metropolitan. He was twenty-seven when he succeeded Bodansky as conductor of the Wagnerian Wing of the Metropolitan.

### MOTION PICTURES

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## Songs of China Broadcast From WQXR at 7 Tonight

Songs of Chinese struggle from WQXR from 7 to 7:30 tonight. . . . Everyman's Theatre heard over WFAP tonight at 9:30 . . . Unlimited Horizons over WJZ at 10:30 . . . Municipal Concert Hall features works of Brahms over WNYC at 6.

- DAILY PROGRAMS**
- MORNING**
- 6:30-WNYC-Around New York Today with Hal Halpern
- 6:45-WQXR-AP News
- 7:00-WFAP-Condensed News
- 7:15-Woman of Tomorrow
- 7:30-WNYC-Condensed News, Lalo Schmitt's Symphony
- 7:45-WQXR-AP News
- 8:00-WQXR-"Your Request" Program
- 8:15-WABC-American School of the Air, "This Living World"
- 8:30-WMCA-Pood Forum
- 8:45-WFAP-Three Romances, Irie
- 9:00-WNYC-AP News
- 9:15-WFAP-Breakfast Club
- 9:30-WNYC-AP News
- 9:45-WFAP-Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer
- 10:15-WNYC-Condensed Music
- 10:30-WQXR-Hillbilly Songs
- 10:45-WNYC-AP News
- 11:00-WQXR-Henry Weber's Orchestra
- 11:15-WQXR-Balloon Concert
- 11:30-WQXR-Dances of All Nations
- 11:45-WMCA-Ida Bailey Allen's Woman's Hour
- 12:00-WNYC-News
- 12:15-WQXR-Composers' Hour-Schubert
- 12:30-WNYC-Father Knickerbocker
- 12:45-WQXR-"You and Your Health"
- 1:00-WNYC-News
- 1:15-WNYC-Midday Symphony
- 1:30-WNYC-AP News
- 1:45-WNYC-News
- 2:00-WNYC-News
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# 17 CUBS IN 1ST BASEBALL STRIKE

## CHICAGO DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1941

## Stars Act in Unison Against Salary Cuts, Chicago Paper Reveals

All Contracts Bounce Back in Same Way to Ex-Hearst Scab,  
Now General Manager—Rookies Join Veterans—  
Called 'First General Salary Strike'

By Lester Rodney

Seventeen members of the Chicago Cubs are staging the first mass baseball player strike against salary cuts, an amazed article in Wednesday's Chicago "Times" reveals.

"... there is more than mere coincidence in the whole-sale 'holding out' of key members of the 1941 Cubs," the article by sports editor Marvin McCarthy says. "Is this a case of collective acting—an organized campaign among the dissatisfied players? Is baseball's first general salary strike in the process of being launched? IS BASEBALL UNIONISM, LONG DISCUSSED BUT NEVER CARRIED THROUGH, AT LAST UNDER WAY?"

The article goes on:

"DEFINITELY, THE ANSWER CAN BE GIVEN AS 'YES' TO QUESTION NUMBER 2. Almost down the line, salary cuts were offered the members of last year's fifth place finishers—and right down the same line the reduced contracts were bounced back to the employer's office."

The "Times" story goes on to point out that the extraordinary mass silence of the players has the Cub officials panicky. Whereas the individual holdout usually sends letters, wires and drops in for conferences, the seventeen dissenters merely rejected and returned their contract and have done nothing else—yet—as the "Times" itself adds significantly.

The players, acting in unison, include regular stars Hank Lieber, Billy Herman, Charley Root, Zeke Bonura, Stan Hack, Glenn Russell, Augie Galan, Bill Lee, Clay Bryant, Bill Nicholson, Vern Olson, Jack Mooty and Phil Caveretta and Rookies Lou Novikoff, Lou Stringer, Paul Erickson, Clyde McCullough.

The "Times" concludes by citing the fact that in their rejection of terms, the two star rookies from Los Angeles, Novikoff and Stringer, sent their contracts back jointly, with the joint rejection saying "... we think we are worth more money than they are offering."

Says the Times with shrewd consciousness, "When baseball players start talking in terms of 'we' instead of 'I,' it's a cinch they've put their heads together." And deduces that the two rookies are acting in concert with the other 15 Cubs.

GALLAGHER WAS SCAB

A fact the "Times" neglected to mention is that the newly appointed Cub General Manager, Jim Gallagher, was a sports writer on the Hearst "Chicago American" and during the Guild strike scabbed right through on his fellow workers. It certainly is no great surprise to find a scab sending mass salary reductions as one of his first official acts. The Cubs are owned by P. K. Wrigley, chewing gum magnate. It is a fact that all the players on the Cubs were aware of the fact that Gallagher was one of the scabs, and ball players have been notoriously hostile to scab reporters in every newspaper strike. Members of the Dodgers, Yanks and Giants, for instance, refused the one scab sports writer of the Brooklyn Eagle interviews during the strike several years ago.

NO CHANCE ALONE

Cub owners have been almost uniformly successful in beating down individual holdouts, through the system that amounts to an actual blacklist of holdout players. If a player doesn't take the owners' terms he can't play for any other team and can be kept out of the game indefinitely. The only player who consistently and successfully held out on an individual basis was Babe Ruth, most famous individual in the history of the game. Even so great a star as Joe DiMaggio was bludgeoned into line by the Yankee front office threat of a blacklisting two years ago.

There have been sporadic spontaneous groupings of two or three holdouts on one club in the past, but never any effective mass action, such as the present Cub holdout appears to be. Such a strike would be unbeatable. The owners obviously couldn't blacklist their entire ball club and operate as a big league outfit.

INDIAN EXAMPLE HELPED

The unprecedented action of the players of the Cleveland Indians last year in petitioning for the removal of ex-Manager Oscar Vitt undoubtedly has given considerable impetus to the idea of joint action by ball players for redress of grievances. Villified by almost every sports page in the country for their democratic action, the Cleveland players stuck to their guns and won their demand. Now this fight is won the sports writers are belatedly "discovering" that the players were 100 per cent justified in their action right along.

The mass holdout against payouts by members of the Cubs is a good indication that ball players, who come from the ordinary American people despite the "glamour" of their occupation, are beginning to learn that the only way to get what they deserve is to act together.

## NYU, St. Johns in Tourney Running

But Met. Underdogs, As Usual, Give Favorites  
Scare in Garden Games

By Jack Jules

About the only thing the intracity double header at the Garden Wednesday night proved is that records and previous form don't mean a thing when metropolitan quintets clash.

Both NYU and St. John's had more trouble than conceivably could have been expected before they subdued St. Francis and Manhattan, 34-27 and 37-35 respectively. The poor season of the two underdogs to date kept the crowd under 10,000.

However, the story of the evening must be the sensational performance of diminutive Tommy Baer, Indian Lilliputian, whose three straight goals in the clutch prevented a startling upset by the Kelly Green. With both eyes clicking beautifully on the defensive as a result of the intimate knowledge both possess of each other's offensive weapons, the game was very close throughout, until Baer's spectacular money shot, which clinched it with seconds remaining.

When Tommy took a hand, the underdog Manhattanites outplayed the Redmen. Led by Kravetz, Courtney and Schwitter they were leading 33-29, short minutes remaining.

At this point St. John's Sophomore Bob Tough arched a set shot through the cords to have the difference, then Baer stole the ball from Criss and tied the count with a layup. He followed that with a set shot from about 35 feet out for the lead.

The slightly taller Kravetz retaliated with a long one to tie the count again whereupon Tommy hit the cords from further out and literally dared the Kelly-Green to match that—which Kravetz attempted, only to hit the rim and fall, the ball becoming the center of an scrimmage which lasted until the whistle, St. John's winning, 37-35.

The Violet-Terrier game was definitely anti-climax as NYU fumbled through a win chiefly due to the superlative performance of Ralph Kaplowitz, who with Stevens, was the only one apparently not affected by the 18-day midyear layoff. The St. Francis defense was better than usual, but the Heightsmen could have rattled it completely, had their hooking been of standard accuracy.

Kaplowitz was high scorer with 11, Stevens had 10, while nobody on the heights high scoring Terriers scored more than 6. NYU is better than this game.

## Soose Picked To Beat Vigh

Winner of Tonite's Fight  
to Get Crack at  
Middle Title

A meeting with middleweight champion Ken Overlin will reward the winner of tonight's bout at the Garden between Billy Soose, classy boxer from Farrell, Pa., and Ernie Vigh, hard-hitting KO artist from Newburgh.

Soose will be favored on the basis of a record that includes victories (non-fatal) over Overlin and Tony Zale, NBA champ. He showed here for the first time last month and showed great boxing skill and a pretty good punch in hanging the first defeat on Tami Mauriello.

Vigh has scored 36 KOs in 53 bouts and is the possessor of a terrific two-fisted sock. He's a methodical puncher who keeps coming in. He's never been knocked down. The battle pairs the best boxer in the active middleweight field against the best puncher.

We like Soose to outpoint Vigh. He can pick punches out of the air with rare skill, and when he connects with a right it has plenty of authority if not quite a KO wallop. He had Mauriello reeling, but fought cautiously.

Another fine group of prelims is on tap. Bob Montgomery, Philadelphia Negro lightweight who floored Lew Jenkins for 9, meets Al Nettlow of Detroit. Lenny Boom Boom Mancini of Brooklyn makes his Garden debut against Leo Rodak.

Tickets are \$1.15 general admission up to \$5.75 ringside.

## 4 More Dodgers Sign, Leaving 12 Out

Twelve members of the Brooklyn Dodgers remained unsigned yesterday after receipt of signed contracts from pitchers Ed Head and Max Macon, third-baseman Lew Riggs and outfielder Joe Gallagher.

The Dodgers now have 26 players signed for 1941. All outfielders have signed except Joe Voshick and all pitchers but Whit Wyatt, Luke Hamlin and Bill Swift.

Purchase of Howard Mills, a 29-year-old left-hander, from the St. Louis Browns, brought the number of southpaws on the pitching staff to five.

## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 50¢ per line (10 words to a line—1 line minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 noon. For Sunday at 5 P.M. Friday.

**THE MOVIE "The Man With the Gun"** and lecture by Ben-Gurion. Adm. 50¢. Upper West Side C. P. Hotel. New. 535 Broadway. 8:30 P.M. 5 P.M. **AMERICAN YOUTH THEATRE** offers a special performance of "Alibi" at the Theatre. A new musical. Offers a special performance of "Alibi" at the Theatre. A new musical. Offers a special performance of "Alibi" at the Theatre. A new musical.

**OAKLEY JOHNSON** analyzes "News of the Week" in "Workers' Questions." Sub. 10¢. Adm. 50¢. People's Forum, 52 E. 13th St. 8:30 P.M. **FORDHAM FORUM** presents Joseph Starnobin on "Outlook of the War in Europe." Concourse Paradise 2411 Grand Concourse. Fordham Rd., Bronx. Adm. 25¢. 8:30 P.M. **BROWNVILLE EAST NEW YORK**—"News Behind the Headlines." Forum—John Arnold in a Marxist analysis of the news. 30 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn. 8:30 P.M.

**POISON PENS AGAINST THE U.S.S.R.** Sender Garlin, Moscow correspondent of the Daily Worker from 1935-1939, discusses and refutes the books of "Jan Valtin," Krivitsky, Uley, Lyons, and others. Saturday, Feb. 9th. 2:30 P.M. Workers School, 50 E. 13th St. Adm. 50¢. **SATURDAY, FEB. 9th THE NITE!** Benny's Ball, Manhattan Center. 2 bands—Tedy Towell and John Costa. Local 18, U.O.P.W.A. 8:30 P.M.

**Coming** **ST. OBASCO**, political school, discusses the week's news. Sunday, Feb. 9th. 8:30 P.M. Workers School, 50 E. 13th St.

**Newark, N. J.** **FORUM**, Joshua Kunitz, "The Soviet Union in the Contemporary World." Sunday, Feb. 9th, at 2 P.M. 712 High St. Sub. 25¢.

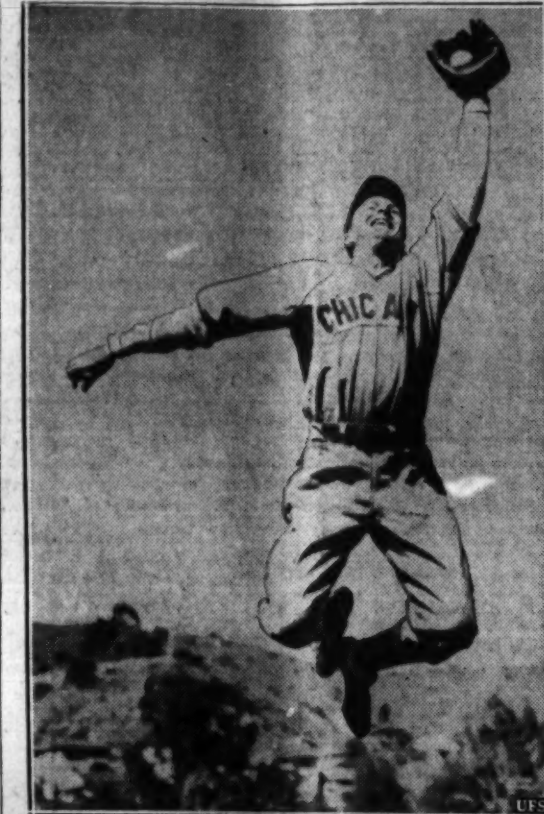
**Chicago, Ill.** **SWING AND SWAY** the Workers School. Feb. 9th at the Colonial Palace, Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams St. Bill Samko and his Gypsy Orchestra is featured. Adm. 50¢ (including tax). 8:30 P.M. on Saturday, Feb. 9th.

**SCHOOL REGISTRATION** **BALLROOM DANCE** lessons, class and private. Workers' rates. Registration daily 2-4 P.M. Pallas Dance Group, 430 Sixth Ave. 1 Night up. OR. 5-0514.

**MODERN DANCE BALLROOM** classes. \$1.50 monthly. Morrell, 108 4th Av. (12th). OR. 4-1099.

**NEW DANCE GROUP**, 17 W. 24th St. New Classes—Modern, Ball, Composition. OR. 2-5931.

## "Get It Up," Say Cubs



STAN HACK, THIRD BASEMAN

## Furriers vs. Dep't Store Tom'w in 'Crucial' Tilt

Unbeaten Teams Clash for Lead in League 'A'  
Race—Stewart Pulling Away in Scoring

The most crucial game of the second half of the League A race in the Trade Union Athletic League basketball games at Seward Park High School will take place tomorrow night when the unbeaten Furriers Joint Council clashes with the Dept. Store Employees.

## COURT NOTES

**Duke Coach Saw LIU 5 Times—Georgetown Stopped**

Duquesne's famed Iron Dukes, runners up in the National Tourney last year, blew into town this morning in preparation for their traditional tilt with LIU tomorrow night at the Garden. Fast moving CUNY meets Fordham in the second game of this unusually interesting twin bill.

Coach Chick Davies of the Dukes revealed that he had scouted LIU five times and thinks the Blackbirds as good as any of the LIU teams met in the past. Claire Bee has decided to start Al Schneider in place of the departed King, to get speed into the lineup in preference to height.

CUNY will show two new faces for the year in the game with Fordham, those of Sam Deitchman and soph Sonny Hertzberg, the latter just up from the J.Vs.

Georgetown's eleven game winning streak since losing its seasons opener was stopped Wednesday night by Syracuse on the upstate court, 49-43. Traditionally tough at home, the Orange led with Karl-Luke's 19 and Kruse 15 to put a dent in the Hoyas' turnkey hopes.

In another of its patented overtime games, Temple beat Loyola in Chicago 43-40. . . . Toledo, new scourge of the Midwest which plays LIU here soon, beat De Paul 35-31 in another overtime. Toledo has two great Negro stars. . . . Columbia trimmed Army at West Point 33-26, counting the Cadets' all over the court defense with cool possession tactics instead of falling into the same wild style. . . .

Seton Hall won its 38th straight, beating St. Francis of Pa., but we say "so what" after their refusal to meet Georgetown in the Garden. . . . down in the Southwest Oklahoma A. & M. clinched things by beating Oklahoma 28-19 as fans who saw them both here might expect. . . . L. E.

New Masses

### 30TH ANNIVERSARY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

- Earl Browder
- Harry F. Ward
- Ruth McKenney
- Dr. Max Yergan
- William Gropper
- Joseph North
- Joshua White and Chain Gang Singers
- Earl Robinson "The People, Yes"
- Anna Sokolow and Dance Group
- Billy Holiday
- New Art String Quartet

MANHATTAN CENTER  
17th STREET and 5th AVENUE  
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16th  
At 5:30 P.M.

TICKETS: First 35 center rows \$1.50; balance of 50¢ (including tax). Reserved seating for those buying in advance at New Masses, Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; Bookfair, 125 W. 44th St.

**TOMORROW!**  
3:30 P.M. Admission 25 Cents

Workers School, 50 E. 13th St.  
SECOND FLOOR

HEAR  
**Sender Garlin**  
Daily Worker Columnist  
— On —  
**POISON PENS AGAINST  
THE U.S.S.R.**

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Allaben Hotel  
7th St. & Clifton Ave.  
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Top in Winter Sports - Top in Food - Ice Skating  
Private Rooms with Baths and Showers - New Bicycles on the Premises  
Addition to Program—Phil Leeds, Toby Brandt-Mendy Shain  
Phone: Lakewood 819 • MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW!

Winter-Time Is Carnival-Time on Skates  
**CAMP BEACON**  
Beacon, N.Y.  
RATES: \$17.00 PER WEEK—\$3.25 PER DAY  
BUS SCHEDULE: Cars leave 2700 Bronx Park E. (Allerton Ave. Station White Plains train). Weekdays and Sundays at 10:30 A.M.; Friday and Saturday: 10:30 A.M., 2:30 and 7 P.M.  
Transportation Phone: OL. 5-9439. City Phone OL. 5-6900.

When in Lakewood Be Sure to Visit the  
**ROYALE - HARMONY**  
551 Monmouth Ave. Lakewood, N. J.  
MAKE RESERVATIONS FOR WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY  
ENTERTAINMENT SPORTS FREE BICYCLING  
GROSS Phone: Lakewood 1159-1146 BROUDE

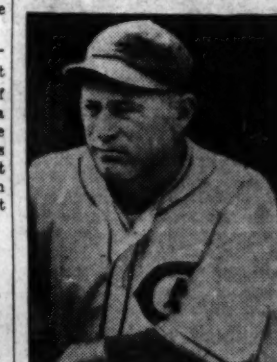
## Unity!



BILL LEE



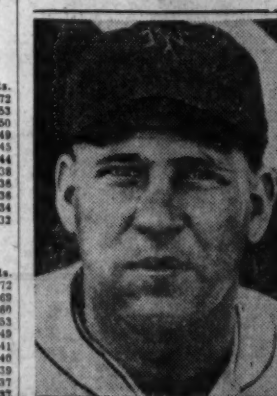
PHIL CAVERETTA



CHARLEY ROOT



BILLY HERMAN



HANK LIEBER

## Individual Scoring in TUA Race

LEAGUE A				
	Gms.	Gls.	Fls.	Pts.
Stewart, Furriers	7	24	24	72
Spindell, Teachers	7	21	11	33
Williams, I.W.O.	6	24	8	28
Nella, Dept. Store	7	20	10	50
O'Connell, Office Wkrs.	6	20	10	48
Mrochowski, Dept. St.	5	16	13	43
Klein, Wholesale	6	20	4	44
Hirsch, Furriers	7	17	4	38
Klausner, Dept. Store	7	15	8	38
Marous, Teachers	6	14	4	28
Bauer, Dept. Store	5	13	8	34
Mucha, Office Workers	6	14	4	32

LEAGUE B				
	Gms.	Gls.	Fls.	Pts.
Sharenow, Photographers	4	13	6	12
Goldman, Fur Merch.	4	20	9	69
Williams, I.W.O.	4	24	8	28
Davidson, I.W.O.	7	21	11	33
Beaustein, Floor Boys	4	22	2	49
Bersin, Drug Clerks	5	20	1	41
Scott, Floor Boys	4	15	10	40
Silverman, Fur Merch.	4	15	9	39
Duff, Drug Clerks	5	17	9	37
Pennington, Transport	4	18	5	37
Harboody, Photographers	7	13	3	27
Kayser, Transport	4	13	12	27